ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28735—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Danieli	7th May
† SIAM	3038	300	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4077	900	C. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

May 5th	June 2nd	June 30th.
" 19th	" 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Ischtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	....	On or about 31st May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 11th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,144 tons, on 6th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

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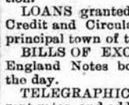
"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
† IONIA	3330	E. Boyle	22nd May	for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	3400	E. Bellingo	29th "	" Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June "	Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

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THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

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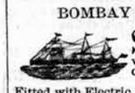
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



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Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

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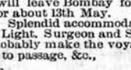
ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3099	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3593	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted ut with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 26, 1892.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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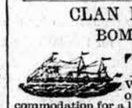

THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

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PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. " is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—
Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
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Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWALS. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,015
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£33—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. c.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100 c
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.c.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	575
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Broach (City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250		Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450 x
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	324	137
Khanguam	240	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura Ootondi, and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	212½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Statesman Printing Co., Ld.	375	200	all		230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	3,345	100	100	5	78
Bolary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay Nasoonal Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	442½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	12 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hirjeebhai Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,400	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Ali Sons	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khanguam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	134
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gurburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1510
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Mataraja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	167
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	-	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	-	1165
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250		215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs.£25	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	70 0
Union Mills, Ld	6900	1,000	1,000	—	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	235
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badha n Pills	5,000	100	100	13	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Robertson & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Kisharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	50	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,560	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	Rs. 1	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2	
China Leaf	"	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24	"
Australia do,	"	24-10	
Bombay do.	"	24-14	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Drazons	"	15-13-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
Five-Francs	"	308	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club 6 p m.
Gaiety Theatre, Opera Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Virawal (s), from Calcutta ; Daventry (s), Batoum ; and Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rohilla (s), for China, &c. ; D. Balduino (s), Genoa ; Highlander (s), Havre ; Pacific (barque), Calcutta ; Hispania (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Hajeen (s), Antwerp ; City of Edinburgh (s), Karachi ; Clan MacNeil (s), Marseilles, &c. ; and Bhundara (s), Rangoon, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—H. M.'s S. Sphinx entered the dock, on Wednesday, and the s. s. Highlander left it, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Eastry entered the dock, on Wednesday, and the s. s. Teutonia yesterday ; the River Indus and Dominico Balduino left it, on Wednesday, and the s. s. Rohilla yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 7th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Jagroo Manoo reports to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday night, somebody entered his house by making a large hole in the wall, and breaking open a box stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 194.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. Gopinath Krishnarao Kantak will deliver a lecture in English, under the auspices of the Vydyarathi Mandali's Sabha, on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., in the hall of the New English School, Fanaswadi, Bombay. Subject :—" Education, Stages present and past, and Advantages."

A LECTURE.—Mr. Rastam Burjorji Paymaster, B.A., the honorary secretary of the Elphinstone College Union, will deliver, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, a public lecture on " The Contributions to Science and Philosophy by the Mahomedans of the Twelth Century A. D.," (as gathered from the works of Persian authors) in the hall of the Framji Kavasji Institute, on Tuesday next.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Polka	Loreley ..... Pieffe.
March	Op. 51 ..... Schubert.
Overture	Romantique ..... Keler Bela.
Prelude to	Nadeshda ..... Thomas.
Selection	Fatinitza ..... Suppe.
Valse	Pomone ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF EARRINGS.—Two months ago some gold earrings, set with pearls, valued at Rs. 30 were stolen, and yesterday, a native youth, named Moola Khima, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector George, charged with the theft. Vandravandas Dyal, the complainant, said he missed the ornaments from a jar. They were probably taken during his absence from his residence, at Mint Road. The thief had been observed in the locality and when he made his appearance again a few days back he was recognised by the neighbours and pointed out to the police as the probable thief. The ornaments were found to have been pledged by the accused, who pleaded guilty, and was committed to the Sassoon Reformatory for two years.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday evening, at No. 8, Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the liquidator, in the chair. His report stated that he had distributed Rs. 2,454½ per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up. Mr. Sassoon said there were Rs. 12,000 lying undistributed with him, and that would be handed over as soon as a probate, &c., were obtained from the High Court. The only balance in hand was Rs. 100-15-8, for printing and miscellaneous expenses. Resolutions were passed approving of the manner in which the liquidation was conducted, and declaring a dissolution of the company from that date. The books and papers were ordered to be handed over to Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Co., to be kept in their charge. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hurryram Icharam was yesterday, charged before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 680, belonging to Ramdas Manecklal, a landed proprietor, residing in Bhuleshwar. The evidence showed that, about four weeks ago, Ramdas made a complaint to Inspector Briscoe that the property was missing. It was also ascertained that the accused had abruptly left complainant's service a few days before the theft. The accused was arrested and the valuables found concealed in a box belonging to his brother who was employed in a confectioner's shop. The defence was that the articles had been given to the accused by the complainant's sister, in consideration of his faithful services. The lady was examined, when she denied having made any such present, or to the accused having ever been in her service. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo hard labour, for nine months.

PROPOSED BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—A meeting to consider the formation of a Branch of the National Phonographic Society in Bombay was held in the rooms of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons' office, on Wednesday evening. Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, took the chair, on the proposition of Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Ellis. There was a large attendance. Mr. Acworth, in addressing his audience, thanked them for the honour done him in being voted to the chair, and expressed the hope that in future the members and fellows would consider seriously the advisability of appointing a competent chairman who was familiar with the art of phonography. Such a chairman would be able to do much good to the institution for the propagation of phonography. He said he would draw the attention of Government to it, and ask them to assist the institution by a grant, so that it would be able to work on a sound basis. He hoped that the undertaking and its promoters would do their utmost to produce competent phonographers who would without doubt be very useful to the public at large. He held forth the hope that there would be a time when compositors would be able to read the notes themselves without the aid of phonographers, whereby they would save much time and labour of the latter class. At the last meeting of the committee an opposition was raised against being dependent upon the home society, and giving to it 25 per cent of their income. But the question was whether the Branch Institution could act independently in its childhood, or was there a sufficient number of phonographers in Bombay who could conduct the business without its aid. The election of office-bearers was postponed. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings, Mr. Acworth promising the committee the use of the Municipal Office for future meetings.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged, with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. N. M. Wadia	100	0	0
Total	100	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,398	6	2
Grand Total	90,498	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH
R. M. SAYANI
HARKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE American bison, which has been kept for about ten years in the Home Park at Windsor, has been presented by the Queen to the Zoological Gardens. The animal is a very fine specimen of a nearly extinct species.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S REST.

THE sixth annual report of the Seamen's Rest, Bombay, has just been issued. The following are extracts :—The work of the Institution has been prosecuted with gratifying success and much encouragement during the year just closed. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and firemen have availed themselves of the privilege of the *Rest* in large numbers. Many cases of good received and blessing acknowledged have come to the notice of the Superintendent and others connected with the work. A very agreeable feature is the unfailing regularity with which the officers and men of steamers plying regularly between Bombay and Foreign ports turn up at the *Rest* on their arrivals in port, showing that its privileges are appreciated.

While the moral and spiritual benefit of the seafaring classes is the acknowledged primary aim of the *Rest*, their social and intellectual needs are by no means overlooked. Our thanks are due to the kind Bombay friends who, by their monthly subscriptions and annual donations, have so materially assisted us. We cannot forbear wishing that a larger number would feel it their privilege to help bear the financial burden that has to be carried. We are also most grateful to the many ships' captains and crews which have shown their appreciation of our efforts to do them good by their collections. The Thursday evening social and religious meetings, under the enthusiastic direction of Mr. James Morris, C. E., continue as popular as ever. Cake and tea are provided for all comers, and the kind attentions of ladies and gentlemen of different denominations who volunteer their presence and help, are greatly appreciated by the large numbers who attend. This meeting has undoubtedly been a means of untold blessing to many, and has stood between many and moral ruin like a friendly breakwater. Temperance work is necessarily a part of this Gospel Mission to seamen and every effort is made to induce the men to avoid the dreadful poison usually dealt out in the numberless grog-shops of the city. A total abstinence pledge-book and register is kept and Blue Ribbon badges and cards are given. Large numbers have signed the pledge ; and our belief is that many are faithful to it. Once more we have pleasure in acknowledging the kind grant of $ 250 from the American Seamen's Friend Society. It is a great help to us. We have paid off Rs. 2,000 of the debt on the *Rest*, besides interest for the year amounting to Rs. 945. This is a heavy drain on our resources and prevents us from enlarging the scope and increasing the usefulness of the Institution as we should wish. Every passing year, however, makes the burden lighter. In closing, we tender our best thanks to Mr. C. S. Gordon for his valuable services as auditor.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 3rd May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 2nd 6 feet 5 inches against 11 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Adhava (spring) crops coming on. Kharif operations commenced. Pasturage insufficient. Locusts appeared in taluka Manjhand ; no damage done.

Shikarpur.—Reaping and threshing continue. Locusts appeared in Shikarpur Taluka ; no damage done. Fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle poor.

Hyderabad.—Preparations for kharif corps commenced. Cattle in poor condition. Locusts appeared in 1 taluka, but caused no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Large flights of locusts observed in talukas Jacobabad, Thal and Shandadpur ; no damage done. Jowari 21, against 52 lbs. and wheat 24½ against 22 lbs. last year.

Thar and Parkar.—Storm and steady rain on 1st ; fall 99 cents at Umarkot. Fodder scarce.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 30th April).—Slight rain during week ; maximum at Sanand 22 cents. Land being prepared for early kharif crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 30th April.)—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking progressing. Prospects good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat nearly over. Preparation of land for next season in progress. Prospects of cotton fair and of other crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparation of land for cultivation in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 14 cents. ; average in the district 6 cents. Threshing of bajri, jowari, tur, wheat, gram and other grains and preparation for next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing in progress in Kalvan Taluka. Land being prepared for the ensuing kharif crops. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock fair in 10, middling in 1 and bad in 1 taluka. Prices of food-grains still rising in Yeola Taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·11 inch on 1st. Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 27th, 3° warm on 28th, 30th, 1st and 3rd, 2° warm on 29th and 1° warm on 2nd. Vapour in air excessive on 27th, 28th and 3rd, normal from 29th to 2nd. Abnormal wind southerly on 27th and 1st, northerly on 2nd and 3rd ; wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 27th ; thunder and lightning on 30th and 1st. Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 9, Shahapur 6 and Murbad 6 cents. Perparations for the next season's rice crop commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Kolaba.—Rain 16 cents at Alibag and 52 cents at Mahad. Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock good. Kolhapur.—On April 30th aggregate persons on relief works—Professional Agency 9,193, Civil Agency 1,322.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in 4 talukas ; maximum 24 cents at Vingurla, minimum 3 cents at Chiplun. Preparation for monsoon crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at Junnar 5, Indapur 60, Ambegaon 27, Sirur 69, Purandhar 19, Bhimthadi 49, Baramati 12, and Haveli 5 cents ; for season maximum at Baramati 1 inch 40 cents, minimum at Haveli 17 cents. Rabi harvest almost completed. Land being prepared for the next season in Junnar, Indapur and Purandhar talukas and petha Mulsan of the Haveli Taluka. Sowing of hundi-jowari crop in progress in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops vary from bad to indifferent. Fodder and water-supply insufficient throughout the district. Prices steady ; numbers on relief works 370.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 6 talukas ; maximum 1 inch at Shrigonda, minimum 25 cents at Nagar. Threshing of rabi crops continues in 5 talukas. Ploughing for the next season general. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—For week ending 30th April.—Rain for week at Sholapur 2 cents, Mohol 3, Karmala 1 inch 23 cents, Barsi 71, Madha 9, Karmala 10 and Pandharpur 40 cents. Lands being prepared for the next season in all talukas. Plants of hundi crops in good condition in 3 talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. Scarcity of water in Madha, Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in all talukas except Valva ; during week at Khandala 1 inch 90 cents. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Man-Khatav and Tasgaon. Prices slightly risen in 5 talukas. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling. On Civil Agency relief works in Javli Taluka 259, Khanapur 14, and Man 92 persons employed.

Bijapur.—Rain at Hungund 1. Pagevadi 56, Badami 53, Muddebihal 55, Sindgi 33, Indi 30, Bijapur 25 and Bagalkot 22 cents. Weather cloudy at times. Preparation of land for next season progressing. Water-supply insufficient except near streams and rivers. Fodder deficient. On Professional Agency relief work in Badami Taluka 294 persons employed ; on Civil Agency petty water-supply relief works in Bijapur 227, Sindgi 57, Hungund 33, Bagevadi 30 and Bagalkot 25 persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum, 38 cents ; total 4 inches 24 cents ; fall during week slight throughout the district ; maximum at Gokak 1 inch 4 cents, minimum at Chikodi 8 cents. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 talukas and of drinking water in parts of 3 talukas. Cattle distressed. Numbers on one Professional Agency work in Athni on 30th April : adults 102, children 84, expenditure Rs. 70 ; on one Professional Agency work in Gokak ; adults 1,216, children 950, expenditure Rs. 848 ; on one Civil Agency work in Parasgad : adults 484, children 219, expenditure Rs. 288.

Dharwar.—Rain at 12 stations, varying from 90 cents in Ranebennur to 10 cents in Ron. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Bankapur talukas. Prices stationary in 11 talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency works in Navalgund on 30th April, 100 ; on Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund, 360.

Kanara.—Thunder-storms and light rain in 7 talukas. Field operations continue. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Storm on the 1st ; rain 36 cents. Land cultivation for monsoon in progress.

Wadhwan.—Cyclonic weather and cloudy sky with heavy dust-storm on 1st. Rain about 1 cent. Agricultural stock good.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder in Kadi Division and of water in Bet continues. Land being prepared for monsoon crops.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ABKARI POLICY AND ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

The "Rast Goftar" says :—The Abkari policy is directly and immediately responsible for illicit distillation. The system of liquor-farming which pushes on the consumption of stuff which is as vile as it is dear, and the embargo placed upon the sale of toddy which is quite a harmless drink, are altogether responsible for the evil which is deplored by Sir Charles Pritchard with an air of virtuous feeling. By your own action you drive people to illicit distillation, and then propose measures more harsh and repressive than before for stamping out the evil of your own creation. Remove the mischievous causes which are the parents of this class of offence, remove this demoralizing influence from the province, and the evil will die a natural death.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

The "Subodha Patrika" is at any rate candid when it says :—It is easy to be indignant when Englishmen characterise the Indians as unfit for representative Government. But facts are facts nevertheless. A people used to despotic Government, and who in their turn do not fail to tyrannise when they have the opportunity, do not at a jump develop into self-governing legislators. Nor is it possible for anybody to be submissive in one direction and independent in another. After the recent manifestation of an inherent weakness in native character and of submission to authority against the counsels of sober good sense displayed during the agitation over the Age of Consent Bill, it is rather too early to resent imputations on the capacity of natives for representative Government.

THE HIGHER OFFICES OF THE STATE.

Says the "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—At last the Government of India has delivered itself of the public service appointments. The resolution published last week with regard to the extended employment of Natives in the Higher Offices of the State must be closely analysed before the real fallacy underlying it could be discovered. The resolution we must at one say, is illiberal. It is more illiberal than even the original recommendations of the P. S. Commission itself, while Natives of India have under the cloak of that Commission been entirely baulked of their legitimate aspirations. They asked for bread and the Government has given them stones ! That is the long and short of it. None of us who has carefully followed the details of the various scheduled and unscheduled appointments could be deceived by the present parade made by the Government of India. As a matter of fact the Indian today stands in a worse position than what he might have been had the Statutory Civil Service remained undisturbed. For in reality Indians under the revised arrangements will obtain fifty-seven appointments of the schedule less than before !

The "Gujerati" observes :—Those well acquainted with the ways of our Government, never attached much importance to the results of the inquiry of the Public Service Commission in 1887. Almost the entire native press thought that the whole thing would prove abortive and some even went the length of saying that the astute diplomat, then at the head of the Indian Government, had devised a very excellent plan for quieting, for the moment, the agitation then going on. Lord Dufferin evidently did not relish the remarks and while speaking at Poona he indignantly repudiated the insinuation that the Commission was simply a fraud upon the natives of the country. We are not sure if he now finds any leisure or temptation to take any interest in the affairs of India. But should he care to ascertain the actual results of the inquiry of the Commission he appointed, he would find that despite his good intentions the concessions now made are nothing but a shameful mockery, delusion, and a snare. In the first place the Commission, on which the native element was certainly not over-represented, recommended that one hundred-and-eight appointments should be transferred from the schedule sacred to the claims of the Covenanted Civil Service to the Provincial Service. Under the orders now issued only about three transfers will be made, so that it will be seen that even the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission itself will be only partially carried out.

THE MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states.—The public meeting of the rate-payers which assembled, last evening, in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute was a very successful one, whether we look to the large number of representative gentlemen assembled there, from Sir Dinsha M. Petit downwards, or to the quality of the speeches made thereat. The hall was crowded to the doors and was almost suffocating. The proceedings lasted for nearly two hours. Mr. Budroodin Tyabji presided and the audience was gratified to see him again in the chair of a public meeting of so influential and weighty a character as the one held. After a resolution, eloquently moved by Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, disapproving of the course illadvisably taken by the Sheriff, Mr. Chandavarkar was called to speak to the first important resolution regarding the unjust and inequitable treatment to which the Bombay Municipality has been ten years subjected in the matter of the Police charges. With his usual eloquence and grace he descanted at length on the various issues involved, specially dwelling on the abuse by the Government of the discretionary power re-served to it under section 62nd of the Municipal Act. The speech was much applauded for its many telling points, and the force, vigour, and ability with which they were put.

The "Subodha Patrika" writes :—The public meeting of the rate-payers of Bombay, which was held, yesterday, to submit a memorial to the Secretary of State for India against the resolution of the Government of Bombay to saddle the Municipality of this city with three-fourths of the annual expenses for the maintenance of the local Police, was in every respect successful. It was made clear at the meeting that the Bombay Government is treating the Municipality very unfairly. It is hard to understand why the Municipality should have to pay, either partially or wholly, for the cost of the Police, when it cannot, in any way, exercise its control over the latter. No doubt the Municipal Act does provide that the Municipality shall pay such a proportion of the annual expenses for the maintenance of the Police as the Government of Bombay shall from time to time determine ; but after all, this provision of the Act only gives a discretionary power to the Government, and it is, we believe, a well-known principle of law that where the statute gives discretion to any body or person, that body or person must exercise that discretion reasonably. And it seems certainly unreasonable that the Bombay Government should contend that they will make the Municipality pay for the Police, because the law empowers them to do so, without taking into account the fact that when first the Bombay Municipality was saddled with a portion of the cost of the local Police, the assurance was conveyed that every Municipality would be treated and dealt with on the same principle. The speeches made at yesterday's meeting prove that the Municipality has a just grievance, and it is to be hoped the Secretary of State will intervene on its behalf and direct the local Government to exercise its discretionary power in an equitable manner instead of acting arbitrarily.

"Native Opinion" discourses :—Yesterday's meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall to protest against Government action in the matter of the Police charges was a great success. Short as is the space at our disposal we may refrain from going into details on the present occasion, but are bound to say that the speeches made, though short, are to the point and cover the whole ground raised by the issues involved. In brief, Mr. Chandavarkar reviewed the whole history of the Police charges in their different stages and was followed up by Messrs. Wacha and Khare, who lucidly showed how inconsistent, nay unjust, Government was in its attitude towards the local Municipality.

THE RAMPUR MURDER CASE.

THE court for the trial of the alleged murderers of the late General Azimuddin Khan opened at Rampur on Monday in Khurshed Manzil, where the previous investigation before Mr. Hardy took place. The Judges are Mr. R. S. Aikman and Colonel Newbery. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. Colvin, Conlan and Munshi Rampurshad. Mr. Vansittart and Pundit Pirthi Nath are defending. The court was more largely attended than on the last occasion. Mr. Colvin in his opening speech reviewed the circumstances of General Azimuddin's murder in April last year, and showed how a conspiracy had been formed, and that Abdulla's family was suspected from the beginning. He pointed out why the prosecution evidence was considered to be reliable, and explained the difference between the present evidence and that given at Bareilly in the extradition proceedings last September, which proceeding did not affect any of the accused now in custody. After some consideration the court decided to take evidence proving that every attempt had been made to arrest the absconding accused, so that, under section 512, the evidence now given could be used against them. The rest of the sitting was occupied with this formal police evidence.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Whilst the inhabitants of our great cities suffer from the effects of overcrowding and all its attendant evils, both physical and moral, the more robust and energetic emigrant will in his turn be liable to suffer in his new home from the want of ready skill and the great medical resources of his native land always at command. The best advice a friend can give is for him to take a supply of these well known remedies as part of his outfit, for by attention to the easily understood and yet ample directions which accompany each box and pot he will never be at fault when taken ill or under any adverse sanitary conditions of life.

SHIPPING INT

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 1 Tent, Wolfehouse Bridge, close to the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow, near Bandstand, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, first rate lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets &c., the property of G. C. PLINSTON, Esq.
The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome light victoria, a powerful fast grey Arab, single harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of bronze and porcelain kerosine oil table and wall lamps, hall pedestal lamps, wall lanterns, cooking stoves, English tin coffee pots, English water buckets, rockery, chimneys, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Breech-loading gun, 45 regulation size of rifling and 12 bore, re-bounding locks, sighted up to 300 yards, pistol grip, with implements.
1 double-b rrel, B L C. F. gun in case.
1 single-barr l sporting Snider, by Tolley.
1 D. B. C. F. gun, by Mortimer.
4 English folding screens.
3 cases needles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second hand double-seated brougham.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plate, rich crockery and glassware, one single-seated brougham by Stephens, powerful bay Waler, set of harness, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, English-made side saddle, rich Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, China and Satsuma table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P DIMMOCK.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, behind the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. BAIRD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Sha Ludhaubhoy Assaria, the mortgagee and transferee of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sadanund Essoba Meghasham Essoba, and Wusuntrao Meghasham in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of April, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 16th day of January, 1891, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, cowal, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum Road, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,631 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and Tax under old Nos. 10, 11, new No.—, old Survey No. —, and new Survey No.—, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 181 and now under Ward No. 131, and street No. 544, and ward No. 122 (), and street No. 2, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum Road, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodhurjee, on the north partly by the property of the said Sadanand Esoba and partly by the property of Nagarpole and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodhurjee, and partly by a passage, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the under-signed.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome victoria with powerful fast brown waler mare and harness, first-rate marble clock, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of A. H. HAMMOND, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 6, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th day of May, 1892, at p.m., the following wanted property :—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being in First Marine Lines in the district of Bombay without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards and 1-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Bhavoo Ramjee, on or towards the west by the house of Bhicajee Sumboojee, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the south by the said First Marine Lane, and the said premises and hereditaments fronting on the north side of the said First Marine Lane, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 48 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, mortgagee's Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE OF MILTON CLOTH AND PEPPERELD ILLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Haji Jiva Noor Mohmed—
12 cases miltons.
50 bales grey pepperel drills.
On account and risk of Pranjivan Motilal—
9 cases nansooks.
3 „ jaconets.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate photographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. BLAKEMAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14.2½, goes in single and double harness and also in saddle.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong comfortable four-seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong high wheeled dog-cart.
1 powerful grey pony very quiet.
1 bay arab horse, 14.2, very fast and quiet, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Rajaram Govindram, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Cowasji Nusserwanjee Bilia, the mortgagor, under the power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage, dated the 8th December 1887, the following valuable landed properties :—All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises, with the new bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bandora on the road to Pali and Danda, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, and containing by admeasurement 1,754 4-8 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which said pieces of land are registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna under Survey No. 91, Pot No. 1925 and 4, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road from Bandora to Pallee and Danda, on or towards the west partly by the property of Messrs. Phillips Pereira and partly by the property of Gasper Gonsalves, on or towards the north partly by the property of Caspar Gonsalves, and partly by the property of Cusefo Gonsalves, and on or towards the south by the property of John Mitchell Pereira.
Secondly.—All the undivided two-fifth share or interest of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee in a flat piece or parcel of land or ground and the interest of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Bilia in a well therein, sunk and built, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabout, be the same a little more or less, and is assessed under Survey No. 151 and Pot No. 16, situate, lying and being in Bandora in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, and is bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Donat Saloo Parel and Philigera Parel, on the west by the Aimal Bag of John Minguel, on the south by the fields of Philips J. Pereira, and on the north by the land of the bungalow and compound lately of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Bilia. The firstly and secondly described hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Bilia.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the administrators and administratrix of the late Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, bedsteads, almyras, chest-of-drawers, carpets, and many other sundry articles.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 6, 1892.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

BEYOND the usual Wednesday's advices regarding Indian Council Bills the only fresh financial item wired by Reuter from London, under yesterday evening's date, is the payment of about £150,000 in Gold into the Bank of England, the price of Bar Silver and Stock Exchange quotations having been unchanged. The price of Silver in New York was half-a-cent lower yesterday, at 87 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars; and the United States Treasury bought 420,000 ounces at 87·38 to 87·46 cents. Paris quotations come unchanged.

At the Weekly Biddings for Council Remittances yesterday, 10½ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 26 lakhs to Bombay, and 7½ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3 1/16d.; and 6 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1-16d higher; the rate obtained for the Bills being the same as that secured on the previous Wednesday, but 1-16d. below that of the small extra allotments made to the three Presidencies on the following day. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 1-16d.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb., at 3 15-16d. took place in the price of Spot Mid.-Americans in Liverpool yesterday; and Broach, of all grades, was higher to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. up in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for September-October. The market closed firm, Surats dull, and Arrivals fiat; the day's Sales having been 6,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer, but with not much doing.

There was no change in the value of spot or arrival Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·39 cents for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	5,000	5,000	1,600
Four days' do.	36,000	31,000	10,900
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,725,000	6,588,000	5,673,400

A large business in Cotton has again been done here to-day—exporters being still by far the larger buyers—on a firm market, and at a further advance of Re. 1 per candy. Shippers' purchases sum up 3,250 bales, say 1,400 Bengals, at Rs. 151-61; 600 Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 170; 550 Bhownugger, at Rs. 157-62; 300 Bhagulpore, at Rs. 163; 100 each of Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 168; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 117; and Jafferabad, at Rs. 167; and 50 each, of Wadwan, at Rs. 163; and Laria Ginned, at Rs. 166½; while the Mills bought 1,750 bales, made up of 350 Pachora, at Rs. 159; 300 Compta, at Rs. 174; 200 each, of Bhosawal, at Rs. 161½; Bengals, at Rs. 135-141¼; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 170; 150 Cuddie, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 165; and Ujein, at Rs. 151¼-2½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day with a moderate export business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,890 bales.
Wheat.....	60,603 cwt.
Linseed	15,139 „
Rapeseed	17,864 „
Gingellyseed.....	631 „
Poppyseed	2,835 „
Castorseed	2,373 „

FREIGHTS are quiet, but quotations are not lower. Two steamers have been fixed, at 17s. 3d. per ton, for one picked port; one for early, and the other for late, May loading.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, viz., 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 7-32d. for Wire Transfers, and 1s. 3½d. for Bank Demand, at which latter rate there has been a moderate amount placed; but we hear of but very little Merchants' Paper offering, and we close quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 11-32d.	„
Credits Do.	1s. 3¾d.	„
Francs Do.	1·61 ½	„

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 4th May, 1892.....	Rs. 1,47,16,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„ 32,59,000
	Rs. 1,79,75,000
Less—Now Coin paid during the week.....	„ 12,01,000
	Rs. 1,67,74,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	„ 67,64,000
	Rs. 2,35,38,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been some reaction in this market to-day, and rates for Fours have given way to the extent of about ¼ per cent., our closing quotations this evening being 108 for Money, and 107¾ for the 30th instant account, but with a steady feeling at the decline. The quotations for 4½ per Cents is still 104½, nominal.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 5 per share in Connaught, Empress, and Imperial Cotton Mill shares, at our revised quotations, are almost the only changes which we have to note this evening, the tone of the market having remained quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The barometer is falling except in the north-east of India and in the east and centre of the Peninsula. The fall in the north-west of India is from brisk to rapid. The barometric differences are small, but readings are relatively high in the north-east of India and over Guzerat, and relatively low in the north-west of India and in central parts of the country. Winds are southerly to south-westerly over the Bay area, northerly in the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and North Konkan, southerly in South Konkan, and rather variable elsewhere. Temperature has risen briskly over the north-west and Central India and fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is low for the season, except in the Peninsula and Bengal. Showers have fallen in Assam, Lower Burma, and parts of the Peninsula, the amounts being generally small.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 4.

10 p.m.	88·0

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

a.m.	83·6
10 a.m.	92·9
12 p.m.	92·8
4 p.m.	93·0

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th May, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	1	8 p.m.	19	35
Teheran	5	2	2 p.m.	..	42
Suez.....	5	3	p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 5th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	53	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	33	..	1
„ Madras	..	51	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·739
Temperature of the Air	89·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·62
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	0·8
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	93·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	82·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	383

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAMA—May 5, at her residence, in Slater Road, near the Grant Road Station, Bai Goonabai, widow of Manekjee Dosabhoy Mama, and daughter of Manekjee Limjee Banajee, aged 52 years. Funeral this morning, at eight o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRISDALE—April 28, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of J Grisdale, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
FELLOWES—April 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of H A Fellowes, Esq, Khougea, Sibsagar, Assam, of a son, (still-born).

DEATHS.

CUMBERLAND—March 25, at Krynpryaj, Garhwal, Charles Thomas, eldest son of the late Captain R F W Cumberland, formerly of the 96th and 70th Foot.
FERGUSON—April 6, at Moriani, Jorhaut, Assam, Esme, the dearly loved infant daughter of John Paul and Isabel Mary Ferguson.
HARRIES—April 20, at Hingolee, Lieutenant A L Harries, 3rd Lancers, H C, aged 28 years.
HULEATT—April 28, at Mahadeo, near Roorkee, from the effects of a fall when pig-sticking, Lieutenant A J Huleatt, Royal Engineers, aged 25 years.
MAHONEY—May 2, at Madras, Lilian Clarissa, the dearly loved infant daughter of Ebenezer and Euphemia Mabel Mahoney.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892.

THE censure which some of the organs of native opinion have passed upon the North-Western Provinces Government for its promptitude in saving a quarter of a million people from the risks of cholera at the recent Hurdwar Fair affords one more proof that it will never do for a British administration in India to allow public opinion—or what passes for such—to be its sole guide when the interests of the community are in jeopardy. If the Bengali press is in any degree an interpreter of the prevailing sentiment concerning this matter, the fair should have been allowed to last to the end, through an epidemic of cholera. Because the authorities had more regard for the lives of the people in this case than their censors seem to have they have been charged with a brutal disregard for the feelings of the people. But a dispassionate review of the circumstances will show that the Government, who have afforded larger facilities for the peaceful conduct of the fair than native authorities in old days ever did, acted on this occasion with great deliberation, and with a genuine determination only to close the fair under pressure of absolute necessity. In ordinary years about a hundred thousand pilgrims attend the Fair. This, however, was a special fair—the Mahavarani—the first of that name since 1865, and the district authorities, who had been taken by surprise in 1865, made every provision for the reception of an unusually large assemblage on this occasion. Inquiries were made in all the districts from which pilgrims to Hurdwar usually come as to the number who were likely to attend, and from the answers to these it was expected that nearly a quarter of a million would be at the fair. The district authorities were equal to the reception of a number much larger than this, for last year the Kumbh Mela, a feast of unusual sanctity, which recurs every twelfth year, had been attended by over half a million of people, and the sanitary arrangements then made were so perfect that a clean bill of health was shown after the fair. Considering that there are on record fairs at Hurdwar at which pilgrims have succumbed to cholera in thousands—in 1817 there were twenty thousand deaths—this is a testimony to the efficiency of the sanitary measures taken by the British authorities, the significance of which will not be underrated. The same arrangements were made this year as last. The site of the fair was thoroughly cleansed, numerous temporary hospitals and latrines were erected, and large medical and conservancy establishments were organized. There is no reason to doubt that all the precautions which public hygiene could suggest were taken. About a week after the fair opened, however, two fatal cases of cholera occurred near the sacred bathing pool of Harki-pairi, and two more occurred on the following day. Thereupon the sanitary and medical authorities informed the district magistrate that cholera had broken out in an epidemic form, and advised him that unless the fair were at once broken up the outbreak would attain such proportions that widespread disease would follow the return of the pilgrims to their homes. It may be said that this was a matter of opinion and of forecast rather than of actual evidence. But the more rational view is that it was a matter of reasonable inference from the simple fact that in none of the cases reported was there any evidence of the disease having been brought in from the outside, and this pointed to the conclusion that the disease germs existed in the place itself, and that unless the assembly were quickly dispersed the disease would rapidly spread. All doubts as to the epidemic character of the outbreak disappeared when on the night of the second day five fresh cases occurred, and five more on the third day, and no sane person can doubt that the local authorities did rightly in dispersing the assemblage at that stage. At that time only about 70,000 pilgrims had reached Hardwar, but there were two hundred thousand on the way, and it can well be imagined that the dispersal of those who had come, and the stoppage of those who were coming, was not an easy matter. The North-Western Provinces Government have expressed their satisfaction with the firmness, promptness, vigilance, and conciliation with which this difficult task was carried out—a satisfaction which seems not to be shared in by some of the organs of native opinion. It seems to us that the question whether the methods resorted to for breaking up the fair were exactly what they should have been is of little importance. The authorities at Hardwar undoubtedly saved Upper India from a disastrous outbreak of cholera, and for that they should be thanked. Such questions as whether husbands were separated from their wives and mothers from their sons, and whether, as a sapient Calcutta writer has it, "Men were packed together like cattle in goods trains and their lives thus endangered," are trivial in the last degree. They show, however, that some of the best work which a European administration can do in India is liable to criticism and censure from a standpoint which no reasonable being would think of taking up. You prevent a thousand deaths from cholera, and you are charged with separating mothers from their sons. You check an epidemic at its source, and you are charged with endangering the lives you have saved by packing people a little too closely in the trains which you provide for carrying them away from the seat of danger. Is it not clear that there is still a good deal of work which the administration has to perform in India which must, for a long time to come, be performed in entire independence of public approval—sometimes in defiance of it—and which will need no other sanction than that of the conscience and intelligence of those who perform it?

Is there a falling off in the brain power of the Indian Civil Service of to-day as compared with that which is exemplified in the breed of men who built up the Empire? In the new number of the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Stead affirms that in 1878, Mr. Gladstone remarked to Mr. Baldwin Brown that one of the reasons which led him to deprecate any inordinate extension of the Empire was that he thought he saw a falling off in the *morale* of the Indian Civil Service as compared with the Lawrences and men of the earlier breed. This conversational remark antedated by some years the still more remarkable pronouncement in the *Times* that the Bombay Civil Service is mainly recruited by men qualifying for Colney Hatch. It would appear that the impression, if it ever existed in Mr. Gladstone's mind, was not deep or lasting, for quite recently when asked about it he did not remember having formed such an opinion. But he proceeded to discourse on the absence of the development of brain power, which on Darwinian principles ought to be expected. He confessed that he saw no signs of any development in that direction to qualify men to deal with the vaster problems which have now to be solved. As compared with men of the middle ages we are not, in his view, stronger, but weaker. Coming down even to the sixteenth century the men were stronger in brain power than our men. The one exception he admitted was that of Napoleon, whose brain was the strongest and most marvellous that was ever in a human skull, his intellect was colossal: "I know none more powerful or immense." Taine attributes Napoleon's force to the fact that like Diocletian he sprang from a race which was not enervated by over-civilization, and finding all the people around him inferior in freshness and energy moulded them to his will. Rome in its decline often found their Bonapartes amongst Illyrians, Africans, Spaniards, and Gauls; men who carved their way to Empire. Septimus Severus who celebrated the centennial games founded by Augustus with extraordinary magnificence in the third century, exhibiting a thousand pair of gladiators fighting in the arena and the largest assemblage of wild beasts ever brought together, was the son of an Arab robber chief. He sacrificed to Jupiter and Ceres, in whom he did not believe, being himself probably a Christian, precisely as Napoleon restored public worship in France though he was himself an agnostic. Does civilization destroy inherent force and energy of its children, and must mankind for ever and anon turn to the barbarians for men of exceptional brain power, and strength of will? There is something to be said for this discouraging view of human progress. Zengis Khan and some of his successors were men gifted with a brain power and an organising faculty equal to that of Julius Cæsar, and incomparably greater than that of those who inherited his name, but never equalled his renown. To return to the odious comparison between the Indian Civilians of to-day and those of the Mutiny time. Where is the evidence of the falling off? If events were to arise to call them forth can any one doubt that men fully equal to the Lawrences would come to the front and deal with a great emergency with equal decision and the same success? It would be strange if the widening of the area from which the Service is recruited had the effect of diminishing the chance of finding exceptional men to confront the unexpected. It is not the fact that the men of the sixteenth century had larger or stronger brains than those of the nineteenth. Putting Napoleon aside have not the astronomers, the engineers, the chemists of this century brought into view or created new worlds of which the men of those centuries never even conceived in their dreams? We may reasonably conclude that if there were new Empires still to create on this Continent Englishmen would be fully equal to the opportunity. If the present race of Civil Servants failed to show themselves the equals of their predecessors in dealing with a untoward and unexpected combination of adverse circumstances, the world would be very much astonished. No doubt it would become a subject for consideration whether the falling off were due to a comparative deficiency of the cerebral power, or to the cramping influence of a system of education and selection which tends more and more to force all Civil Servants into the same groove, and *pro tanto* diminishes the qualities which differentiate men of action from men of office routine. But even were this to prove to be the case, which we should be very reluctant to anticipate, it would by no means justify the very sweeping assertion that the men of the present century are not the equals in brain power of the men of the middle ages, or that the Civil Servants of to-day are not comparable with the Civil Servants who were taken unawares by the Mutiny, and had to make good by their resolution and fortitude the ground imperilled by their want of prescience.

THE *Indian Spectator* gives an account of a social reform movement in the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu community which claims some notice. In September last, while surveying the effects of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, we referred to a Conference of Kayastha Prabhus held at Nasik to settle, among other measures of reform, the question of the marriageable age of girls, fixing it at twelve at least, with a view to accommodate the customs of the caste to the Age Act. The more recent Conference, which was held at Nasik on Good Friday, was a renewed attempt to further the cause of social and domestic reform in the Kayastha Prabhu community. This little community is celebrated in Indian history as a warrior and a writer class, possessing much hereditary capacity. Early English administrators in this Presidency have, one and all, recorded their appreciation of the useful functions the Kayastha Prabhus at one time performed in the management of the State. In a leaflet addressed "to the people of India in Congress assembled," and circulated at Nagpur last Christmas, with a view to collect subscriptions for an educational fund started at Baroda in behalf of Kayastha Prabhu students, and in which an appeal was made to the generous impulses of those assembled, to their "sense of the necessity of helping every class of people to be able to fulfil the duties which good citizenship demands of them," Mr. V. M. Samarth, of Baroda, thus described his community :—"As in the N.-W. Provinces and in Bengal there is the Kayasth community which is in its own way doing useful work, we have in the Mahratta country a branch of the Kayastha class called the Kayastha Prabhus. Unlike their northern brethren, they are a poor community, but like them they are intelligent and useful. In the history of the Mahratta country they have played a conspicuous part. They served the founder of the Mahratta Empire, the great Shivaji, in the Civil Departments, and under him and subsequently fought and bled for the cause of the country. Every historian, Native and European, has recorded his testimony to the worth and work of the race. They are intelligent, hard-working, loyal in the extreme to the cause of the country, and remarkably faithful to their benefactors. Hitherto, according to their opportunities, they have contributed their share and more than their share to the history of Maharashtra. But new conditions are springing up. They are a small community, about 16,000 souls, scattered about in fractions over numerous place in the Mahratta country, and in Gujerat and Central India. They have now fallen behind, owing mainly to the want of English education among them. While other classes are fast rising, owing to the new energy they have imbibed through English education, the Kayastha Prabhus are lagging behind." It is much to be regretted that such a community should be sinking day by day. But the Nasik Conference gives grounds for hope. Eighty-three delegates assembled from different parts, and from such distant places as Bhownugger, Baroda, Ahmednagar, and Amraoti to mark out a programme of reform, which is a sure enough indication that the movement has taken root. That it bids fair to grow into a powerful organisation may be hoped from the resolution of the Conference to establish Standing Committees in every village where there are at least ten families of Kayastha Prabhus, villages having less than ten families to fall under the jurisdiction of the nearest Standing Committee. The subject of advancing the cause of education in the community was discussed at some length, but was left to be finally settled at the next Conference, which meets at Thana. Resolutions were also passed against useless expenditure on marriage ceremonies and marriage festivities. But the most important of the resolutions passed was the one condemning "the custom of making marketable commodities of sons, and demanding large sums as dowries." The Conference resolved that "two-hundred rupees should be the maximum limit of the price to be demanded for a Prabhu bridegroom in the marriage-market." As our contemporary remarks, some important subjects of social reform were neglected by the Conference, notably the question of widow-remarriage and the barbarous treatment given

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a Resolution was passed that the bad state of trade being due to the violent fluctuations in silver, Government should be urged to promote an International Bimetallic League.

ORME'S CONDITION.

Orme is now suffering from inflammation of the stomach, and his prospects, as regards the Derby, are vanishing.

LATER.

Orme is better. The Duke of Westminster, however, repudiates the decayed tooth theory, but says that the method of poisoning is yet a mystery.

GRAIN EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 5.

A committee of Ministers and others which has been sitting here have reported in favour of permitting the export of maize and oats from the Baltic ports.

VISIT OF THE CZAR TO GERMANY.

It is announced that the Czar will pay a visit to the Emperor William of several days' duration this month. His Imperial Majesty will arrive at Berlin on the 21st inst.

The visit is regarded as highly important, and indicative of improved relations between the two countries.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4.

The Treasury, to-day, bought 420,000 ounces of silver at 87·38 to 87·46.

A TECHNICAL SECTION OF THE P. W. D.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 5.

The Secretary of State for India has formally sanctioned a Technical Section of the Public Works Department at the head-quarters of Government.

It has been practically at work for a considerable time.

COLONEL LE MESURIER'S SUCCESSOR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, will probably succeed Colonel LeMesurier, as Chief Engineer in the Punjab.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

It is probable that when the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway takes up the work of constructing the line, next October, a new consulting engineer of the circle will be formed for the country east of the Brahamaputra, including Burma, with head-quarters at Shillong.

COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Bombay Army, will, on his return from privilege leave, be transferred to the Madras Presidency as Commissary-General, and his place in Bombay will be taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, from Bengal.

ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

Depositors in the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank will be glad to hear that there is every likelihood of their being paid in full.

THE CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

At the Sessions held to-day the sweeper, who was committed for murdering a woman on whom he had inflicted no less than seventeen mortal wounds, has been sentenced to death. The Court, in passing its sentence, remarked that for frightful barbarity the murder was seldom equalled or surpassed.

Some time ago Tanukia Dhamuk and Munshi Hulvi were convicted of the murder of a lad of twelve years of age by the Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore. The boy, it seems, was playing with his companions when the men enticed him away, saying they would teach him some muntras. They took him to the temple, made him kneel with his head down in the sacrificial block on which goats are offered; and while he was repeating some gibberish dictated by the Munshi, the other man beheaded him with a sword. The medical evidence adduced was that the head was severed in one blow. They then hacked off his hands in order to steal the ornaments that were on the wrists, buried the body, threw the head in a ditch, and sold the ornaments in the bazaar. The crime was fully brought home to them, and they were sentenced as above. They then appealed to the High Court, and their appeal was dismissed, their Lordships issuing a rule calling on them to show why the sentence could not be enhanced. The rule was heard to-day, and in the Munshi's case the court found extenuating circumstances, but Tanukia was sentenced to be hanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here, via Marseilles, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good F. Oomra ..... 3 7-16.

The Manchester Market has been firmer but not much doing.

2½ Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. „	65½
Bar Silver	39½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Advertisement telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon line is interrupted.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durbanat or about 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 7th instant.

THE PAHANG RISING.

(FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

As I am detained here, I add a short account of the present disturbance in Pahang. This State occupies about 10,000 square miles, in the east of the Malay Peninsula. Its capital is Pekan, situated on the Pahang river, at a short distance from its mouth. A Resident was first appointed at the request of the Sultan to assist him in governing the State in 1888. As in other States the Sultan and other Chiefs were allowed fixed pensions and the Resident took over the administration. It is rather remarkable to Indian ideas that he did so without any military force at his disposal beyond a handful of Sikh Police—I was told on good authority five-and-twenty. Unfortunately the Resident after holding the office something over a year, went on leave, and on his return was temporarily posted to a better appointment, his place being filled by a young officer with more zeal than either experience or discretion. A threat or actual attempt to arrest a Chief, named Sri Rahman, known locally as the Orang-Kaya, or head-man, of Samanton, resulted in the latter's rising in open rebellion and attacking and shooting down from the bush a party of Sikh police, whose boat had unfortunately upset them into the river. This happened in last December. The Resident who was then being relieved at Selangor at once started for the Pahang State (the States are under each other) and being a great walker and a man of boundless pluck and energy actually arrived at Raub, a mining settlement in the heart of the State, on foot and absolutely unattended. I need not enter into any history of the petty campaign which followed. Mr. Rodger, the Resident, with the Sultan and a force of people, came up the river from east to west, and Mr. Maxwell, the Resident of Selangor, marched to assist him from the contrary direction. The forces met near the police station, the rebel chief had been captured, destroyed his stockades, and returned. It seems incredible to any one who has now dealt with dacoit leaders in India or Burma, but, in a country of jungle, incomparably denser than anything within Indian experience, with the leader and his band at large, the Resident returned to his headquarters, and thence to Singapore, reporting that the disturbance was at an end, that the rebel had been driven into the jungle, and that the Sultan was going to catch him. The Orang Kaya, who has a fine sense of humour like most Malays, actually watched Messrs. Maxwell and Rodger meet and shake hands from the bend of the river. Mr. Rodger had taken his passage for England after receiving the thanks and compliments of the Government, when he received intelligence that the Orang-Kaya had re-appeared, re-taken the police station with a lot of rifles and ammunition, and was again very much on the war path. He hurried back to his post (on March 17) and started with the Sultan once more in pursuit. But last week Singapore was startled by intelligence brought by sea from Pekan, the only means by which it is accessible, that another chief had broken out in rebellion, had killed two Europeans, Messrs. Harris and Stewart, employes of a company which is exploring the forests, and was marching on Pekan. This news was brought about the 6th of this month (April). Further intelligence, as other steamers brought in passengers, confirmed the news, and reported that something like a panic had set in in Pekan, where the Europeans entrenched themselves in the jail as the most defensible place. The local Government despatched the men-of-war in harbour to the mouth of the river, and confidence in Pekan has been restored, and although numerous wild rumours have been flying about no European settlement has yet, so far is known here, been attacked. It seems certain that there is a widespread feeling of hostility to the new order of things, and it must be some time before the rising can be completely quelled.

The main difficulty lies in the nature of the country which, as I have said, is one of dense forest without roads and so sparsely inhabited as to render it out of the question for any force to depend on local supplies for its support. The great difficulty will be to catch the rebel leaders, the Orang Kaya of Samanton, and the Penglimma Muda of Jempol, who is responsible for these outbreaks. Everything that has been done the affair cannot be considered at an end. The temper of the Sultan is doubtful. He is probably sitting astride a fence waiting for circumstances to direct him on which side to alight. His sympathies are, it is almost certain, with the insurgents—his interests with the British who will depose him if he does not help them and pay him his pension regularly if he does, and a pension paid regularly has unspeakable charm for an indolent opium-eating Malay. I do not know what the plans of Government may be, but the return of the men-of-war, who had come back to Singapore, seems to point to an expedition up the river. It is to be hoped it will be brought to a more satisfactory ending than its predecessor.

Pahang has the same splendid resources waiting for development and an outlet as the other Native States, and a very high authority with the longest official experience in the colony assured me, yesterday, that he confidently expected its revenue would increase with leaps and bounds similar to those which have delighted the administrators of Perak and Selangor.

A. K.

BATHERS ON THE SEA-FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, the public nuisance that prevails between Church Gate Street Station and the Swimming Baths at Back Bay. The ride and walk along the sea beach on this side of the island is the most pleasant of the few that we enjoy. But the enjoyment is altogether spoilt when some half a hundred almost nude individuals, disport their personal physical attractions on the sand. The natives living in the neighbourhood have, for some time past, converted this picturesque part of Bombay into a "Bathing Ghat," and are quite indifferent to the feelings of the ses (both ladies and gentlemen) who make use of the ride or footpath for their matutinal exercises. This state of things ought not to exist, and, I think, Sir, a few police sepoys stationed, for a couple of hours in the morning, along the footpath, with orders to prohibit people making use of the place for bathing purposes, would speedily remedy matters. Perhaps, it would be possible for the liberal-minded Parsee and other native patrons to come forward and erect, for the use of their countrymen, a swimming bath similar to the one now in existence at Back Bay. This would speedily do away with the exhibitions now complained of.—Yours, &c.,

5th May. P. A.

RASORI'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SIGNOR RASORI'S Italian Opera Company gave the first of their two concerts, in the Gaiety Theatre, last night to a large and most enthusiastic audience. The enthusiasm was only natural being merely the outcome of one of the richest musical treats ever afforded a Bombay audience, but it was surprising to find such a large turn-out at this season of the year, there being few seats vacant in either stalls or pit. Out of the nine vocalists in the company, it is difficult to select one for special praise before another. Signorina Vanoli is a superb soprano, Signorina Kneibel is a highly-gifted mezzo soprano, Signorina De Morel is also possessed of one of the mellowest, though not powerful, voices of the latter order. Signor Guardenti is a good robust tenor, Signor Valentini has a powerful and perfectly cultured baritone voice, as has also Signor Gavello, Signor Bernasconi is a pure rich and deep bass. Signor Secchi is a pleasant voiced light tenor, and Signor Fornoni a good baritone. Every singer was received in turn with a perfect ovation; in fact, it is seldom a Bombay audience is roused to such excitement as was evidenced last night. Signor Gavello's rendering of "Il Balen" (Trovatore) was one of the bits of the evening, and if he had condescended to repeat the beautiful aria, that he would have received an attentive hearing goes without saying. Signorina De Morel and Signor Gavello did respond to the recall for a repetition of a duet from the Trovatore; and Signorina Kneibal and Signor Guardenti also repeated a portion of "Ainostri Monti" from the Trovatore which latter was one of the gems of the evening. As it becomes known what a very superior company is Signor Rasori's, no doubt even a larger audience will reward the troupe in their second appearance, at the Gaiety to-night. Visits of such talented companies are so rare, that they deserve every encouragement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 341 Hindus, and 64 Mohomedans died within Municipial limits in Madras making a total of 434 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 2[illegible]. The deaths are thus classified:—20 from cholera, 7 from small-pox, 9 from measles, 139 from fevers, 4 from dysentery, 45 from diarrhœa, and 174 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 49·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·3 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Second Criminal Sessions at Calcutta on Monday was presided over by Mr. Justice Norris. Indro Thakur, an up-country Brahmin, was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, for attempt to murder a woman for the sake of her ornaments. Sultan an Arab bully, well known in the native quarter, against whom there were 13 previous convictions, was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment for snatching some gold from a native jeweller, swallowing it and bolting away.

THE estimate we have made on two or three occasions during the last six months of the quantity of wheat likely to be exported during the official year, has been closely raised, writes an up-country paper. We anticipated an export of about one and a-half million tons, and the quantity actually exported up to the end of last month was 1,515,562 tons. Broadly, the export of the year was a little less than double the average of the trade. It is entirely unlikely that the exports in the present official year will be at all on this scale they will probably not exceed a million tons, unless, indeed, there should be a repetition of the failure of Russian crops. In that case we may see another year of active export; but the condition of prices in England and in India, the large stocks in the United States, and the relative deficiency of the harvest in some of our own provinces, forbid the expectation of such a very large trade in wheat as we have done in the past year. The export of rice in the year amounted to 1,654,419 tons, a very considerable quantity, but not so large as that in the year just preceding, when we exported 1¼ million tons. That year, however, was quite exceptional, owing to the failure of the Japanese rice harvests, and experience proves that in ordinary years we can hardly expect to find a foreign market for more than about one and a-half million tons of Burman and Indian rice.

THE question of establishing a sanatarium for British troops at Chikalda in the Bombay Presidency has been under consideration; but owing to the cost that would be involved in building barracks, and the distance Chikalda lies from the railway, it has been decided to carry out in the first instance an experimental trial of Deolali as a sanatarium, pending the result of which the Chikalda project will remain in abeyance.

THE annual rainfall varies wonderfully in different parts of Burma. The Arracan coast takes the palm with the rainfall of 170 inches. Moulmein runs it close with 150 inches, and Rangoon has over 90 inches in the course of the year. Ascending northwards from Rangoon the country becomes rapidly drier, till at Mandalay there is a fall of but 17 inches in the twelve months.

A SAD fatality is reported from Karachi. Mr. Chalmers, Second Engineer on board the B. I. S. N. Company's Arabia, was missed from the vessel in harbour and is believed to have walked overboard in his sleep and been drowned.

DURING the week ending the 29th ultimo the death-rate in Madras was 49·8 per mille per annum, as against 32·3, the mean of the ten previous years. During the week ending the 22nd ultimo the death-rate was 30·2.

ANOTHER duststorm swept over Simla on Tuesday afternoon. The wind blew with extraordinary violence, and [illegible] in the bazaar were unroofed. Fairly heavy rain followed, and the weather was still stormy at night.

As a result of the cases of cholera among the mule drivers belonging to the Gilgit transport, one of which ended fatally, the Pathan coolies who are coming by scores from the Punjab to work on the Gilgit Road, and who were first on their way to Srinagar, and thence going to the Gilgit Road, are now forbidden to go to Srinagar, and are sent from Baramula direct to Bandapur. It is unfortunately a necessary evil bringing such a large number of men from the Punjab in the cholera time.

ACCORDING to a Berlin journal the influenza has not yet quite left Germany, but it may be expected soon to disappear. If, says the official paper, a century's experience be confirmed, it is probable that Europe will have no more influenza epidemics for many years to come. The previous great influenza epidemics never continued for more than three years, nor did they recur afterwards for many decades. The two great epidemics of last winter and the winter of 1889-90 were quite a surprise to physicians. It was not credited that in these days an epidemic could have spread so widely and rapidly, and have done such mischief as has proved to be the case within the last three years.

THE latest model of the Gatling gun is designed for us by the police, or for guarding railway trains, banks and vessels. It weighs only 74lb., and may be carried by one man, or, with all its accessories, by a horse or mule. It can be mounted on a police patrol waggon, and used for dispersing rioters with as much effect as a company of soldiers. It has six barrels, and fires 800 shots a minute, at all angles of elevation or depression. The weapon is receiving the attention of the American Government officials.

SOMETHING like 500 persons assembled at Hernehill on the evening of the 12th ultimo in the hope of seeing J. E. L. Bates, of the Surrey Bicycle Club, succeed in his task of endeavouring to cover a greater distance in twenty-four hours than the 361 miles 1,446 yards standing to the name of Montague A. Holbein, who was so far successful on the same track last November. So splendidly did Bates progress—beating records from 102 miles (in 6h. 16min. 16 4-5sec.), to 352 miles (23h. 18min. 49 2-5sec.)—that Holbein's record for twenty-four hours was practically looked upon as a thing of the past. In the 353rd mile, however, Bates became so thoroughly exhausted that he could scarcely keep on his machine, and the officials and others, fearing some serious accident, had him carried off the track. The rider was extremely crestfallen at his unlooked for collapse, caused to some extent by the great change in the weather; but to have continued the journey in his helpless state would have been impossible.

ACCORDING to *Engineering* Japan is building a naval steel factory for the manufacture of armour plates, for which £375,000 will be required. The want of a sufficient supply of good quality iron ore in Japan has been strongly urged by the opponents of the scheme, but the great wish of the nobility to make the empire independent of foreign manufacturers, in case of war, has caused this objection to be overridden. Japan proposes to build another cruiser in addition to eight men-of-war building under a contract with firms in France.

THE famous Salton Lake of Southern California, which was reported drying up, has not decreased to an area of less than 145 square miles since its formation last year. Early freshets in the Colorado and Gila rivers are causing the waters of this lake to rise again, although reports to the contrary have been freely circulated. As a matter of fact, the climate of the country near by this lake has undergone a distinct change since the waters appeared. Fogs, unusually low temperature at Yuma, Walters, Banning, and elsewhere are traceable to the influence of the lake. Cloud-bursts at Banning in the dry season and the exceptional coolness of the winter in Southern California are other indications which competent climatologists accepts as proof that Salton Lake exerts a climatic influence. Frost in December injured the orange crop considerably. Some say that 25 per cent. of the fruit was lost. No exact statements of the loss are obtainable.

EXPERIMENTS in the welding of tramway rails by means of electricity as a substitute for fishplates have been made at the works of the Johnson Rail Company, Johnstown Pa. The results are said to have been satisfactory, it having been found practicable to weld together two pieces of steel of 25 square inch section. A solid steel rail three or four miles long can thus be produced. As regards the necessity of joints to allow for contraction and expansion, it is said, that the tests show the importance of this to have been overrated.

A SERIOUS mutiny of convicts broke out recently in the Baza prison, Granada. The prisoners rose against the director of labour, refusing to obey his orders and threatening him with violence. The warders were powerless to reduce the convicts to submission, and called in the aid of the gendarmerie. The officer of the gendarmes ordered the prisoners to their cells, but they paid no attention to the order and the command was at last given to fire. The gendarmes poured a volley into the midst of the mutineers of whom three fell. One was taken up dead, and the other two were seriously injured. The rest were cowed, and discipline was soon afterwards fully restored. An inquiry into the causes of the outbreak has led to the dismissal of the director of labour and one of the warders.

MR. THORNYCROFT produced a most ingenious and very beautiful plan for counteracting the rolling of ships by the automatic motion of weights in opposition to the tendency of the wave motion. How far the idea may be capable of application to large ships or to war-ships remains to be seen, but the testimony to the perfection and beauty of the plan was strong.

A STRIKING feature in the funeral service held over the late Mr. John Murray at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, was the number of grey-haired men of note who were present. Mr. Murray's connection with the Literary Fund, like his position among publishers, was unique. He was at the time of his death, not only the oldest, most constant and most liberal contributor to its funds, but had been an officer of the Corporation for exactly sixty years, having been elected a number of the General Committee in the days when it was not thought improper for a publisher to serve in such a capacity; but then Mr. Walter Besant had not been born.

THE death of Mr. John Joseph Preston, of Bellinter, county Meath, removes one of the last links with a storied and sporting part in Ireland, when the late Lords Clanricarde, Howth, Desart, and Waterford were magnates in the hunting-field and on its turf. Mr. Preston who might have claimed the title of Tara had he been so minded, will be recollected as the owner of Brunette, one of the most successful chasers of the century, and he rode her to victory once or twice himself. A very liberal landlord, a sterling sportsman, and a most genial host, Mr. Preston retained all his faculties to the last, and hunted with the county pack of foxhounds about a fortnight ago. Bellinter is a beautiful place on the banks of the Boyne, and is remarkable for its ceramic treasures.

SIR H. ISAACS on Monday, April 11, appealed from a decision of Mr. Justice Stirling placing him on the list of contributories in the winding-up of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union. As a director of the Company, he was required to take shares of the nominal value of £1,000; but none were applied for, or allotted to him. The Court of Appeal held that Sir H. Isaacs was rightly placed on the list of contributories, as one of the articles of association provided that if a director did not take his qualifying shares within a month he should be deemed to have taken them.

A STRANGE story of the mermaid comes from Birsay, Orkney. The other day a farmer's wife was down at the seashore there, and observed a strange marine animal sitting on the rocks. As it would not move she went for her husband. When she returned with her better half they both saw the animal clambering amongst the rocks, about four feet of it being above water. The woman, who had a splendid view of it, describes it as "a good-looking person," while the man says it was "a woman covered over with brown hair." At last the couple tried to get hold of it, when it took a header into the sea and disappeared. The man is confident he has seen the fabled mermaid; but people in the district are of opinion that the animal must belong to the seal tribe. An animal of similar description was seen by several people at Deerness two years ago.

THE *accouchement* of the German Empress is expected to take place in June, at the Neue Palais, Potsdam, and not in September, as stated by the daily papers, the *World* informs its readers. The usual prayers for her Majesty's safety have already commenced in the Lutheran churches throughout Prussia. The Emperor and Empress now have a family of six sons.

UPON Thomson Island, two miles south of Boston, is a school for indigent boys. On Sunday evening, the 10th ult., one of the teachers, named Nordberg, attended Divine service in Boston, and was being rowed home by the school crew of ten boys, when the boat was struck by a sudden squall and capsized. The master and boys remained on the keel for some time; but when the boat drifted ashore, four hours later, only two boys survived, and nine lives had been lost.

"IT is astonishing," said Mr. Goschen on Monday, April 11, "how large a proportion of the income tax is contributed by persons who are in no sense monopolists or rich men. Take the cotton industry—the total of the profits of those engaged—of the cotton lords—is less than the aggregate profits made by the medical profession. Then the total profits of the coal owners and the industry are less than the profits of the legal profession. The lawyer, in his quiet study, and the physician in his sombre consulting-room, are turning out taxable material at a faster pace than these great industries."

MR. HUXLEY, it seems, though M. D. of Breslau and M. B. of the University of London, and the happy possessor of endless doctorates of all sorts, objects to the title of "Dr." Huxley. He can stand being called Professor, but draws the line at "Dr." which many men seem to value so highly. Mr. Freeman and Matthew Arnold, we are told, objected to be called "Professor." It is all intelligible enough. Great men have a consciousness of something in them that supersedes all the aid and adornment that titles can give. "When unadorned adorned the most." And in this they are a warning, if not an example, to lesser men who attach an excessive importance to the mere embellishments of a name.

IN the course of this and next month a large number of Nonconformist ministers from Ulster will visit England and Scotland for the purpose of explaining and enforcing the objections of Ulster to Home Rule.

LORD SALISBURY'S house at Beaulieu has been constructed and decorated after Lady Salisbury's own plans. It has only two floors, one of which contains drawing-room, dining-room, and billiard-room, all communicating, and a spacious and well ventilated library, which is Lord Salisbury's "study." Bedrooms occupy the upper floor, and at the left end is a clock-tower, arranged in the Italian style, with a look-out at the summit.

TALKING one day with a friend on the vicissitudes of the publishing business, the late Mr. John Murray observed that there were not in these days such remarkable rushes for books as from time to time marked the earlier history of the trade. He cited as a case in point the publication of the fourth canto of "Child Harold." He remembered quite well seeing the crowd of intending purchasers extending from the shop in Albemarle-street to Piccadilly. Asked whether there was anything like in it recent times, he said, "Yes, there was an almost identical scene with a very different book, the crowd being about equal when Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on Vatican Decrees was issued."

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

THE Governor of Kandahar at present is Abdullah Khan, and it is reported that he is persecuting the Moghul inhabitants of that city in a most cruel manner. Here are several instances which trans-frontier correspondents assert can be watched for:—

During the governorship of Nur Muhammad Khan, an Inspector of Police, named Mustapha Khan, came under the ban of the displeasure of the Governor, for the simple reason that he was a man of wealth. The covetous Governor cast his eyes upon the property of this man, and for no pretext whatever misappropriated his house, his estates and his wife's jewels. The house of the Police Inspector was connected with a jail for female prisoners, or it may be stated as a seraglio. It was a large, roomy mansion, and could accommodate at a stretch about three hundred females. There was no legal sanction for the same; it was merely an arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Governor of Kandahar. Now, the oppressive conduct of the Governor of Kandahar induced Mustapha Khan and his son, only twelve years old, to fly from the city, in fear of further oppression. He was obliged to leave his wife behind, as she was enceinte and she was incarcerated in the new jail. While confined in this place, she gave birth to a child. It may be mentioned here that imprisonment in this house was not considered derogatory to the character of its inmates. As mentioned above, it was a kind of State seraglio, and several women, wives of the most respectable citizens of Kandahar, were imprisoned there. Abdulla Khan, the Governor, had arrested the husbands and brothers of these women, and sent them on in chains to the Amir of Kabul, as he professed to consider them men who were plotting against the State. On the departure of these men, all Moghuls in caste, the Kandahar Police were ordered by the Governor to seize their property, to auction it, and to confiscate it. When the Moghuls themselves arrived at Kabul, they were ordered by the Amir to be blown from guns, and this order was carried into execution. The unfortunate women imprisoned in the house alluded to above, are guarded by a number of sepoys, and they are only allowed a small loaf of bread per day for their sustenance. The clothes of one Moghul woman were sold for Rs. 500, and a quantity of jewellery found on her person was confiscated. The women are said to be daily tortured in some way or other, so as to force them to surrender their jewellery and other trinkets. Some of them had concealed jewellery in secret places, for the use of their children but through the threats and tortures of the police confessed where the jewellery was concealed. When they refused to give any information the police branded them with hot irons on their bodies. It has been mentioned above that the dress of one of these women was sold for Rs. 500. Her brother, Muhammad Togi, went to the Governor of Kandahar, and complained of his sister's husband being arrested and sent to Kabul and herself being imprisond for no crime whatever. He offered the Governor Rs. 30,000 if he released his sister, but the former demanded two lakhs of rupees. The brother stated that his brother and sister had committed no fault and that all his relations had always been considered respectable, the more so as his sister was the daughter of a priest. He repeated his offer of Rs. 30,000, and said that whatever property he had could be auctioned to increase that amount. His sister was ex-cinte, and very weak and could not support the privations of her imprisonment much longer. The Governor refused to release this man's sister, and she was further tortured in such a way, as to cause premature birth to her child, whom the police are accused of having suffocated immediately after birth. After she had recovered, the police further tortured her with hot irons until she confessed that near a well in the compound of her house she had buried some gold bangles and gold earrings which she had reserved for her children's sake, and after this confession she expired.

Two brothers, named Muhammad Umar and Muhammad Akbar respectively, were much liked in Kandahar. The former was a wealthy merchant and died; his brother succeeded to his property, and went to Karachi and purchased goods to the extent of Rs. 20,000, which he forwarded to Kandahar. When the Governor of that place knew this, he ordered the police to arrest and confiscate the property. He has a large family, and resides in the Kabuli Bazaar, in Kandahar. When the police knocked at his house for admittance, one of his sons, unaware of the reason of their visit, invited them to enter, and entertained them hospitably. The police then demanded to be shown the women of the family, as they had received orders from the Governor of Kandahar to arrest them, and to seize their household property. The son endeavoured to persuade the policemen to wait in the room in which they were, until he prepared his mother and family for their inspection. The police, however, refused, and forced themselves into the women's apartments, and demanded all the jewellery on their persons, which in their fright they yielded to avoid any further ill consequences. The next day all the jewellery was auctioned, and the son was handcuffed and imprisoned. All these things happened while the father of the family, Muhammad Akbar, was in Karachi.

The following, according to news from Kandahar, are among the methods adopted by the Amir's Government for raising money:—Whenever a marriage takes place, a Government official, perhaps a common police constable, must be present as a witness, and is to be paid Rs. 5 for his trouble. When a death occurs, a Government official is called upon to proceed to the place where the death has occurred, and to sign a certificate as to its cause. The property of the deceased person is then divided into four shares; one share is appropriated by the Government, the rest among the members of the family of the deceased.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

The Amir of Kabul has, of late, shown particular signs of activity on his eastern frontier, his object being apparently to bring under his control the tribes which lie between his own borders and those of British India. In this he is pursuing the line of policy adopted without exception by his predecessors in Afghanistan. The wild country known as Yaghistan, with its numerous tribal chiefs and petty khans, has, strange to say, always had attractions for the rulers of Kabul. The Amirs may perhaps see in it a reserve of fighting men to supplement their regular army. Abdur Rahman having now his own territory thoroughly in hand, and being convinced that he has nothing to fear from Russian aggression for some time to come, is, it would seem, seeking to break down the independence of the tribesmen, as a proof to his subjects generally that his power is now greater than that of any previous Amir. It can scarcely be called a new departure, for he has since his accession sought to extend his influence over the borderland, though owing to internal disturbances in Afghanistan he has never been able to devote his time and energy to the task.

The occupation by Ghulam Hyder, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, of Asmar, in the Kunar valley, is the most pronounced sign of what we may call the Amir's "forward policy." It gives him a base whence he can operate against Bajour, the chief of which, Umra Khan of Jhandoul, has always expressed the most friendly feelings towards the British authorities on the frontier. The Government of India have most carefully watched affairs in that quarter, and the Amir has been more than once told that Bajour is outside the influence of Kabul. Now that his troops are in possession of Asmar, he has been again reminded in unmistakable terms of their views on the subject. They cannot accept his right to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with Bajour, and their expression of opinion on this point is clear and explicit. The Amir has for some time past also been intermeddling with other tribes on the frontier. The people of Lower Karam, who are under British protection, complain that the freebooter, Chikai, who has harried them, has received direct assistance from Kabul: while further south, as we have seen, the Amir has established a post in the Gomal pass. Our Peshawar correspondents mention that efforts are being made to gain over the Afridis, and that mullahs are being sent as emissaries to Tirah. The effect of this policy cannot be otherwise than most mischievous, and Abdur Rahman is most ill-advised to pursue it. He cannot plead ignorance of the views of the Government of India, and it is well that, under existing circumstances, he should be warned that he must in the first place desist from attempting to enter Bajour. Bajour, it may be added, is not one State, but a congeries of little chiefships, among which Jhandoul is now predominant.

Various reports have been current on the Peshawar border regarding the straits to which Umra Khan of Jhandoul is reduced. In noticing the career of this Chief some time ago, we pointed out how successful he had been in his contests with his various enemies, and how his self-reliance and strong personality had enabled him to hold his own. He is now threatened, it is said, with a strong combination of the men of Dir and other tribesmen about Bajour, who have doubtless been encouraged to try conclusions with him by the appearance of Afghan troops at Asmar. Umra Khan is not a man to be easily depressed, and being possessed of the true fighting spirit he is certain to give a good account of himself. He has a large following of men who believe in him, and he will die hard in any case.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik presided, and the others present were:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, Badruddin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, C. H. Byrne, George Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Pardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, J. F. Fernandez, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Adhna, Hasanbhai Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Pranjivandas Cullandass, Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Salim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban committees were re-appointed, (1) regarding the questions of street improvements; (2) Committee appointed to draw up an appeal to the Government of India on the question of hospital accommodation for persons suffering from dangerous diseases, (3) Committee appointed to report on the question of the proposed increase in the force of the police and its cost, and (4) Committee appointed to draw up an appeal to the Secretary of State for India against the decisions of the Government of India and the Local Government on the question of the Municipal contribution to the cost of the police of the City of Bombay.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN BEAN.

A letter was read from Captain M. Bean resigning his seat on the Corporation, and was recorded.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL MEREWETHER.

A memorandum was submitted from Colonel G. L. C. Merewether forwarding copy of a letter to Government resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Mr. George Cotton moved that the above be recorded with an expression of extreme regret at the great loss the Corporation would sustain through Colonel Merewether's resignation, he having for so many years devoted so much attention as he had to the interests of the City, both in the Corporation and the Standing Committee. Mr. Cotton was sure they would all regret losing the services of Colonel Merewether, the more so when they considered that the cause was ill-health, which necessitated his resigning his seat and going home to recruit his health.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in seconding the motion, expressed the hope that Colonel Merewether would find a speedy recovery at Rome, and some day rejoin the Corporation.

Mr. Grattan Geary also expressed his sense of regret at the departure of Colonel Merewether, and the cause of it. He was a man of great experience in administrative work and a man of very great judgment as well. While regretting exceedingly Col. Merewether's resignation he trusted the voyage to Europe would result in the thorough recruitment of his health, and that he would return to do much useful work in Bombay.

Mr. D. E. Wacha dissented saying that he would vote against such a motion.

The motion on being put to the vote, was carried, only Messrs. D. E. Wacha and Ebrahim Rahimtula voting against it.

THE COST OF GRANT ROAD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation afterwards, considered letter to the President, No. 1033, General Department, dated 29th March, 1892, from Mr. Chief Secretary Mackenzie, forwarding a bill for Rs. 247-7-7, being the amount of the expenditure incurred by Government on keeping up the Infectious Diseases Hospital, at Grant Road, from 15th January to 6th February, 1892, both days inclusive, and requesting that arrangements might be made for the early payment of the amount.

Mr. Cotton moved that the matter should be referred to the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner to arrange for payment being made for the bill. He saw no necessity, he said, and he did not think it desirable for the members of the Corporation to go unnecessarily out of their way to annoy and to cause unnecessary irritation to Government. He, therefore, trusted, now that the real facts were in their hands, that it should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee in order that they might make the necessary arrangements for payment.

Mr. Solomon seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he might ask Mr. Cotton whether this was the Bill they had had the dispute with Government about or another bill. He rather thought it was a separate bill altogether.

The President pointed out that the file not being present, he thought it would be better that the further consideration of the matter should be postponed.

This was agreed to, and the discussion dropped.

SUBWAY FOR THE TANSA WATER MAIN.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee sanction was given as recommended by the Standing Committee for the payment of an additional grant of Rs. 2,194 to the G. I. P. Railway Co. for the cost of constructing a subway under their line at Chinchpokli for the passage of the Tansa Water Main.

TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 528, dated 20th April, 1892, as under:—"(1) That memorandum No. 691, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding report from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Water-Works, on the completion of the works, be submitted to the Corporation. (2) That letter No. 964, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, be also forwarded to the Corporation. (3) That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the revised establishment of the Tansa Water-Works as per statement No. 1, showing net excess on the original estimate of Rs. 241-10-8 to be met by a transfer from the balance (Rs. 1,

month's leave every year if he had chosen to avail himself of it during the progress of the works.

Mr. S. Soloman said that if the officers were entitled to the bonus, there would have been no occasion for them to come and ask for it.

The Municipal Commissioner, agreeing with the last speaker, said that if those gentlemen were entitled by contract to the amount asked for on their behalf, it was self-evident that they would have recovered it in a court of law, and could not have come before the Corporation as a matter of indulgence.

Dr. Viegas: Why should not the workmen also be paid a bonus by the Corporation?

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the workmen were not employed by the Municipality, but by the contractors. The officers in question had been recommended by Mr. Clerke and himself, because on them particularly had fallen the burden and the heat of those anxious years, and who would have been held responsible by the Engineer for any failure in the work assigned to them. When Mr. White's services were engaged he was told in writing that he would be granted such leave as the exigencies of the work would admit of. That leave he had not taken, and he had not also availed himself of the privilege leave which he might have claimed, but preferred entirely in the interest of the Corporation to stick to and give them the best work which it was in his power to do. The payment of the bonus to Mr. White was a moral obligation which the Corporation would do well to carry out.

With respect to Dr. Viegas' statement that the resolution was passed by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, he (the Commissioner) said that the Standing Committee were with a single exception unanimously of opinion that some bonus should be given. It was only in the question of amount that the Committee were divided upon Dr. Modi said that Government officials similarly situated were not paid bonus, but he (the speaker) was quite prepared to give half-a-dozen cases in which Government had rewarded their officers who had to work under exceptional circumstances.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, who was opposed to giving the full amount of bonus to the officers in the Standing Committee, had come to the conclusion from facts which had come subsequently to his knowledge that they were eminently deserving of the small reward which was proposed to be given in the original proposition. (Applause.) He had personally visited the water-works, and was in a position to say how the several officers discharged the very hard and onerous duties they were called upon to perform. Although those officers had to work over a large area of space, they were not even allowed horse allowance, which they paid themselves. He appealed to the Corporation not to grudge such a comparatively small reward for the work which had cost them a crore and a-half rupees. With reference to the argument that Government never paid bonus to their employes, Mr. Shroff read a paragraph from that morning's *Times of India*, which showed that the Government paid about six lakhs of rupees in the shape of bonus to their employes on certain lines of railway.

Mr. Roughton was of opinion that it would be most ungenerous on the part of the Corporation to refuse the bonus to Mr. White, who had worked so well and so hard in their interest.

After some further discussion Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee's amendment was put to the vote and lost, only the proposer and seconder voting in its favour.

The original proposition was on a division carried by a very large majority.

TABLETS AT TANSA AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

Mr. S. Solomon proposed that the Commissioner be asked to submit the draft of an inscription to be placed on tablets at Tansa, and in the New Municipal Hall, commemorative of the services rendered to the City by the following gentlemen in connection with the inception, adoption, and carrying to completion of the Tansa Water-Works:—Major Tulloch, R. E., Mr. W. B. Clarke, the Executive Engineer of the Works, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., the late Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., the present Commissioner, and Dr. T. Blaney. That the Standing Committee be requested in communication with the Commissioner to present an estimate of the cost of providing and fixing the tablets.

Dr. Banks was entirely opposed to the writing on the wall. He gave an instance in connection with a church in England in which all such inscriptions had been removed, because it was supposed to spoil the building. If tablets such as were proposed were put on the walls of the new Municipal Building, it would spoil the building, from an artistic point of view.

Mr. Wacha said that the Municipal Hall was not a church.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would make a draft of the inscription to the best of his capacity. He distinctly objected to his name being included in the tablets.

Mr. Wacha: No, no. We must have your name.

Mr. Shroff: Mr. Ollivant commenced the water-works and you completed them.

The proposition was then carried, Dr. Banks being the only dissentient.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. C. Francis, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Second Circle, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Second Circle, in room of Captain J. F. C. Thatcher, whose tenure of office is about to expire.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. V. Leckie, Staff Corps, Commandant, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed, out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

The services of Surgeon-Captain M. B. Braganza, Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. C. Sprague, M.D., has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Lieutenant F. C. A. Parsons, Royal Artillery, and Second-Lieutenants A. L. Jacob, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, and H. Ross, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps.

Sub-Conductor Henry Fletcher has been promoted to the rank of Conductor, Barrack Department.

Colonel T. F. Dowden, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, has been granted six months, and Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Hunter, Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, ten months furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. McConaghy, M.D., Indian Medical Service, and Major H. O. E. Lucas, Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Browne, General List, Infantry, has been granted two months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Captain J. B. R. Butler, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' extension of leave, on private affairs.

The work of converting the 26th Bombay Infantry into a Beluch Battalion has been postponed till the 1st October next.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Gordon, West Yorkshire Regiment; Major F. J. Gavin and Captain W. Gloster, Royal Irish Regiment; Major G. L. Thomson Sussex Regiment, Captains F. Whistler, Highland Light Infantry, and J. Davidson, North Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenants W. Stainforth, Derbyshire Regiment; J. Hasler, East Kent Regiment; and B. E. Crocker, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Quarter-master, E. Hornsby, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Major H. J. Fergusson and Lieutenant F. Murray, Scottish Rifles; Major C. V. Trower, South Wales Borderers; Captain the Hon'ble F. M. St. Aubyn, Rifle Brigade; Captain C. E. Keith Falconer, and Lieutenant W. Somerville, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captains R. O. Kellett, Royal Irish Regiment, and F. St. D. Skinner, Sussex Regiment; Lieutenants C. B. Byers, Lincolnshire Regiment; M. P. Phelps, Derbyshire Regiment; L. T. Hay and G. C. Brooke, Border Regiment; J. R. Wyndham, Wiltshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalions.—Captains A. R. Pemberton and K. T. Mackenzie, Rifle Brigade. To 4th Battalions.—Major A. J. Maude and Lieutenant H. E. Vernon, Rifle Brigade.

One of the most interesting of coming books will be Mr. Charles William's Life of Sir Evelyn Wood, which will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, and Co. Mr. Williams is an old friend of Sir Evelyn's, and has had a wide experience of his career from his school, naval and Crimean days down to his present command at Aldershot. The book is dedicated to Lord Wolseley, and the frontispiece will be a portrait of Sir Evelyn in photogravure. Altogether it should be a striking piece of military biography.

THOSE PERSONS who for various reasons find it difficult to take internal remedies for relieving Pains will find Hermit's Hersal Brassicon of the greatest benefit in almost every complaint, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Stiffness after exercise, &c. Re. 1-0.—POPULAR REMEDIES—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

THE GOLD-WEIGHING CEREMONY AT TRAVANCORE.

At Trevandrum, on Sunday, the great ceremony of Tulapur ushadanom, or Tulabharam, as it is popularly known, was performed by H. H. the Maharajah in the temple of Sri Padmanabha Swamy, the titular deity of the Travancore Royal Family. In times of yore the Hindu kings used to perform as an essential part of their coronation the very expensive ceremony of weighing the body against an equal weight of gold, and to satisfy their pride by the bestowal of gifts of immense value on the Brahmins. It is also asserted by some historians that the latter Moghul Emperors used to dazzle the world by a formal adoption of a similar ceremony copied from the Hindus. The present Maharajah is a Hindu of the orthodox type and loves to keep up the traditions of his House. Several months before the ceremony the Government purchased through the commercial agent at Alleppey, above 200lbs. of pure gold, the major portion of which was used for coinage. Four different coins are struck in gold weighing respectively 78·65, 39·32, 19·66, and 9·83 grains. These coins, known as the Tulabharam Kasu contain on one side the words "Sripadmanabha" in Malayalam encircled by a wreath, and on the reverse the conch shell, being the State device, with a wreath around it. The design is very beautiful. Besides the coining of gold, the principal preparation was the construction of Tulamandapam, a strong shed about 45 by 40 feet, thatched with cocoanut leaves, well palisaded around, erected in the south-east corner of the inner yard of the temple. A platform was raised in the middle of the Mandapam intended for the performance of the ceremony and on it was a pair of ornamental scales of huge dimensions, made of copper, the chains being cast in brass. One of the scales was surmounted with a velvet cushion. On the day previous to the Tulabharam the scales and the cross-beam, decorated with garlands of flowers, were carried through the streets with great pomp and pageantry to the temple and deposited in the Mundapam where the high priest consecrated them by poonjah and mantrams.

About two months before the appointed day invitations were sent from the palace to the ruling Chief of Cochin, the Alvancheri Tamprakkal, who is the head of the Brahmanical Priesthood of Kerala, the minor chieftains, Rajahs, and to the leading Namboodri Brahmins of British Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore. When the guests arrived within the confines of Travancore they were welcomed with the honours due to their respective ranks by the officials, generally Tahsildars, who arranged for their comfortable journey along the backwaters and personally attended on the more respected among them. On the landing ghaut in Trevandrum the palace officials greeted the principal men on behalf of their Royal master and conducted them to the places set apart for their residence within the Fort in palanquins, preceded by the emblems of their rank and position. Marks of the highest respect were shown to the Namboodri Chief of Alvancherri, who was conveyed in State in a magnificent palanquin to a matam or religious house, where the Maharajah himself met him shortly after his arrival and humbly prostrated himself to receive his benediction. Accommodation was provided at the State expense not only to the Namboodri Brahmins but also to the thousands of Brahmins, men, women, and children, who daily flocked in great numbers from the adjoining Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. As the town had just recovered from the epidemic of small-pox, which prevailed with great virulence during the past four months and had well nigh decimated the population, the Government was very zealous in making sanitary arrangements and opening fresh dispensaries for high-caste Hindus. During the eight days immediately preceding the festival, the Brahmins, numbering about 12,000 men, were sumptuously fed twice a day at the State expense. During the period the Maharajah was bound to observe a fast and lead a retired life in a portion of the palace which is occupied only on occasions of religious solemnities, the retirement being broken only by the intervals of the visits to the temple.

The preliminary ceremonies lasted for eight days. On each of these eight days the Maharajah had to go through various ceremonies such as the Gomayanna, the anointing with sacred water the Pushparchana, the sowing of the nine grains in silver pots, etc. On the eighth day, which was the last and most important day of the ceremony, the Maharajah who had performed his ablutions before it was dawn, repaired to the temple at sunrise and worshipped at the shrine. He then proceeded to the Mandapam where the priest sprinkled sacred water over his head and directed the due performance of some minor ceremonies. Thence his Highness retired to the palace, and at 7-15 a.m., issued forth clad in an unbleached cloth holding the State sword in his right hand and a scimitar in his left, while a shield was suspended on one side. He wore a valuable gold necklace, a pair of earrings set with rubies, and another pair of earrings of the old fashioned workmanship, which were huge circular ones placed closely over the ears and a few rings were the ornaments. These ornaments become the exclusive property of the high priest soon after the weighing is over. The Maharajah proceeded in State to the temple, and presenting a huge tusker elephant at the foot of the golden flag staff, and silks, gold coins, jewels, and other rich offerings to the shrine inside, entered the Mandapam, followed by their Highnesses the Elya Rajah, the first and second Princes, the Koil Tampuran, the Dewan, the Chief Justice, Dewan Peishcar, Mr. Raganatha Row, and a few others. The Mandapam was crowded, every inch of ground having been previously occupied by the leading Namboodri Brahmins. Outside the enclosure stood the Brahmin officials, and a little beyond the Sudra servants of the State. The surging crowds that flowed within the ample bounds of the temple walls, in spite of the vigilant guards at the gates, made it scarcely possible for all outside the Mandapam to witness the imposing spectacle going on inside.

On entering the Mandapam, which was decorated with Oriental profusion, the Maharajah walked thrice round the scales, prostrated before the Alvancherri Nampoori Chief, the Tharunavaloor Numboodripad (the high priest), his brother, and bowing before their Highnesses the senior and junior Ranees, the Deekshadar, Dewan Peishcar, R. Ragunatha Row and obtaining their sanction mounted the western scale and sat facing the east, holding two golden images in each hand, the sword and shield being placed on his lap. His Highness repeated some mantras in this position, while in the opposite scale H. H. the Elya Rajah and their Highnesses the first and second Princes placed the gold, both coined and ingots, till it reached the ground and the Maharajah rose in the air. His Highness then came down and went through some religious observances. When these were finished and the benedictions of the priests and elders received, he retired to a side room, changed his clothes, and wearing bright and valuable jewellery, walked round the temple in grand procession and returned to the palace outside the temple. The Nair Brigade, with band and colours, were drawn up in two lines from the foot of the eleven steps to the eastern end of the Padmetherthan tank and the body-guard extended the line to the Eastern Fort Gate. The artillery was posted outside the Fort and the State elephants and richly caparisoned horses were drawn up in the rear of the troops on the eastern side of the tank. During the performance of the ceremony the troops fired three volleys of musketry and the artillery the usual salute. The ceremony was over by 9 o'clock.

From 2 p.m. to 6, the Dewan and the other officials distributed the gold coins among the Brahmins at the principal entrances to the Fort. The recipients numbered over twenty thousand, each Numboodri Brahmin receiving a coin of the first kind described above weighing one Kalangu or 78·65 grains and valued at Rs. 10, a foreign Brahmin ¼ Kalangu worth Rs. 2, and women and children each ½ Kalangu. The high priest receives 1-12 portion of the whole amount used in weighing, or gold worth about Rs. 15,000 besides very valuable perquisites. At the close of the ceremony his Highness presented the Dewan with a gold armlet set with a diamond as a mark of appreciation.

The amount of gold used in weighing was 16 tulams, 12½ tulams in coins and 3½ in ingots. Each tulam of gold contains about 1,300 kalangus, and each kalangu is worth about Rs. 9 at the present rate of exchange. The total value of gold used on the occasion is about Rs. 1,87,200. Adding to this, the money spent in coining the gold, in the purchase of shawls and silks as presents to Vaidika, or learned Brahmins, the total cost will be above two lakhs of rupees. Of the total amount of gold, one-fourth was divided among the twenty-seven priests who conducted the ceremony, the head priest alone coming in for one-third of the one-fourth or about Rs. 15,000. This lucky individual is known by the name of Tarunavallur Namboodripad The remaining gold was distributed among the fifteen thousand Brahmins who had congregated at the place from Cochin, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Madura, and other distant places. All the Brahmins were shut up within the Fort and the Dewan, Dewan Peishcar, and other officials distributed the coins at the various Fort gates. The chief Namboodri Brahmins were paid at the rate of 2 kalangus, the ordinary Namboodri Brahmins 1½ kalangus, the Canarese Brahmins 1 kalangu, the Tamil Brahmins ¾ kalangu, and Tamil Brahmin women and children ½ kalangu. The cost of feeding the Brahmins, who thronged in Travancore days and weeks before the ceremony was commenced, was enormous. Some of them who were invited by the State were paid their travelling expenses to and back from Trevandrum. The provisions necessary for the feeding of Brahmins were supplied by Vrithicars or service landholders, who were compelled to supply them at less than one-half their price in the market, and the rice was supplied by the Government, at a nominal value of six chuckrums (less than quarter of a rupee) per para, while the present market price is 16 chuckrums (above half a rupee) per para. The total cost of the ceremony, including the expenses of feeding, may be safely put down as amounting to four lakhs of rupees.—*Madras Mail.*

A FRIEND-IN-NEED FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An appeal to the public was made through the press a short time ago for subscriptions in aid of a "Friend-in-Need Fund," in connection with the Lady Reay Nursing Fund and the Bhownuggree Home for Nurses, for supplying a visiting midwife to be attached to the Awabai Motlibai Lying-in Hospital. The scheme was fully explained in the local papers at the time of the opening of the Awabai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospitals, and was commended to the public by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his speech at that function. I shall be much obliged if you will publish the following list of subscribers, and allow any names that may be added to it to appear in your columns from time to time. Dr. Wellington Gray, the treasurer of the Lady Reay Nursing Fund, has kindly opened a new account, called the "Friend-in-Need Fund," and all subscriptions should, therefore, be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the "Treasurer, Friend-in-Need Fund," and intimation be given to him at the same time:—

	Rs.
His Excellency the Viceroy	500
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda	100
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart	500
Ludha Ebrahim & Co.	25
Mahraj Col. Sir Pertap Sing	25

With regard to the scheme which was also set forward at the same time for supplying nursing scholarships for the training of native women as nurses, the following amount has been received:—

Mr. Chunilal Panalal.....Rs. 500

being the amount of a nursing scholarship for two years.

Subscriptions or donations toward this object should be paid into the current account of the Lady Reay Nursing Fund with the Bank of Bombay, and intimation at the same time given to the Treasurer of the Fund.—Yours, &c.,

BEATRICE M. DIMMOCK.

BOMBAY GRADATION LIST.

The following Gradation List of Commissioners and Senior and Junior Collectors as it stood, on the 1st January, 1892, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Appointment.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cases of Vacancies.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.
Commrs—				1891
1st Gr: 3 apptmts on Rs 3,500 inclg the Comsr of Customs.	Mr Nugent	Serving under Govt of India.	Mr Spence	April 25
	Mr Carey..	Serving under Govt of India.	Mr Loch	Nov 6
	Mr James..	Ag Commr in Sind.	Mr Ried	Dec 2
2nd Gr: 1 Apptmt on Rs 3,000.	Mr Spence.	Ag Commr, N D. 1st Gr.	Mr [illegible]	Dec [illegible]
3rd Gr: 1 Apptmt on Rs 2,325,	Mr Ozanne.	.....		
Coltrs—	Mr Keyser.	.....		
	Mr Caudy..	.....		
	Mr Reid	Ag 1st Commr		
	Mr Fleet ..	Ag 2nd Comm		
Sen: 12 apptmts on Rs 2,3/5 inclg the apptmt of Coltr of Land Revand Customs, Bombay.	Mr Vidal..	Furlough mos Ap		
	Mr Porteous.	Fu year May 18		
	Mr Muir..	.....		
	Mr Ebden..	.....		
	Mr Loch ...	Ag 1st Gr Comsr of Customs.		
	Mr Winter.	Furlough for 1 year from 23rd May 1891	..	..
	MrCrawley Beevey.	.....	...	...
	Mr Allen ..	.....	...	...
	Mr Sinclair	Ag Sen Coltr.	MrPollen	May 22, 1890
	Mr Charles	Ag Sen Coltr.	MrWoodward ...	June 1, 1891
	Mr Lely ..	Serving under Govt of India	MrWoodburn ..	May 22.
Jun: 8 apptmts on Rs 1,800 inclg the apptmt of Coltr of Salt Rev.	Mr Campbell.	Ag Sen Coltr.	MrDavidson ..	May 27.
	Mr Cooke..	Ag Sen Coltr.	Mr Sillcock ..	July 1.
	Mr Monteath.	Furlough for 22 mos and 27 days from December 6, 1890.	Mr Cumine ..	May 23.
	Mr Frost ..	Ag Sen Coltr.	Mr Snow	June 4.
	Mr Om manney.	Ag Sen Coltr.	Mr Orr .. Mr Weir.	Nov 29. Dec 5.

Mr. Stewart ceased to act as Junior Collector from 7th December 1891.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

A Fort Aijal telegram of Saturday's date says:—The punitive expedition, which left Fort Aijal under Mr. McCabe, on the 10th instant, returned to Lalbura this morning, after a most trying march of 24 hours in severe stormy weather and heavy rain. They have had a most successful tour, and have inflicted such punishment as no former expedition has ever dealt out to the Lushais. I have already wired to you the capture of Poi Boi and the surrendering of the Lalhai Raja and Poi Boi's head mantri. Since then two parties, of 75 men each, were sent out on the 26th instant by Mr. McCabe. One was composed of military police under Captain Loch and Lieutenant Tyler; the other consisted of the 18th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenants Edwards and Roddy. They were to surprise the Lushais, who had been driven out of Lalbura and Poi Boi, and who had encamped on a high peak to the East of Poi Bai and near the Sonai bazaar. In spite of the stormy weather that prevailed the parties went out, and returned on the 28th instant to Poi Boi, after completely surprising the Lushais, killing 3, wounding 4, and capturing 12 prisoners, with two guns. The belt, bandolier and kukri of the sepoy shot with the manji, near Guturmukh, on the 11th instant, were also recovered, and a large number of cows, goats, fowls and clothes were captured.

Mr. McCabe has achieved quite a diplomatic triumph by securing the complete submission of over two hundred of Lalhai's people, whom he has marched out, in Nadir Shahi fashion, to settle down as a temporary measure near the old Sonai bazaar; while he is bringing with him the Lalhai Raja, his and Poi Boi's head mantries, as hostages. Poi Boi's men have been completely scattered and driven to seek shelter in remote villages. The Lushais must rue the day they raided Baruncherm, for by their own provocation they have brought about the destruction of 1,250 houses, of all their harvest which they had carefully husbanded, and the dispersion of over 6,500 people. This success is already having its effect on the Western Lushais, whom Colonel Rennick's treatment is inspiring with proper respect to our convoys and requisitions for labour. Since he has had hostages from Lalrhima no ambuscade has been met by the various convoys and patrols, and there are over one hundred and eighty Lushais working on the Changsil-Aijal road, which will be completed in another ten days. They are made to maintain the telegraph line open and to carry the mails. The tea gardens may be reassured now that they will not be raided in a hurry again.

Demagiri, 2nd May.

Telegraphic communication with Lungleh, which has been interrupted since the 29th, was restored today at 4 p.m. There has been no rain for the last two days, and the heat is intense. The river is gradually subsiding, and boats from Burkal are expected shortly.

A small party of the enemy attacked Lungleh at 3 a.m., this morning, and succeeded in wounding two bullock drivers. They may possibly be Lalbura's men, as this chief is supposed to be on the war-path, though originally Demagiri was thought to be the place he would select to attack. No doubt the swollen state of the river at Ooten Chutra caused him to alter his plans. This is only surmise, as no details are yet known.

Mr. M. H. Scott, C. S., has been granted extension of furlough for one year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 3.

Brereton, Major, Bengal, R. M. Fus, on duty, from Fatehgarh.

May 5.

Fair, Lt, Bo, R. E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Elliott, Lt, Benga l 3rd Lancers, H. C, on leave, from Hingoli
Bigg-wither, Lt-Col, Bengal, P. W. D. on frlough, from Quetta,
Going, Lt, Bengal, K. O. S. B., on leave, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—May 5.

Harris, Col, Bengal, A. G's Dept, on vacatin post of D. A. G, to England.
Harvey, Lt-Col, Bengal, R. E, on leave, to England.
Ternan, Major, Bengal, A. P. Dept, on duty, to England.
Hailes, Lt-Col, 6th Bengal, L L, on furlough, to England.
Pitt, Col, Ms, it. A, on leave, to England.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R. E, on leave, to Australia.
Fanshawe, Capt, Bo, R. H. A, on leave, to England.
Lyster, Major, 14th Bo, L, on furlough, to England.
Clayton Very Lt-Col, 4to. A V. D., on duty, to Kirkee.
Fair, Lt, Bo, R. E., on leave, to Australia.
Forjett, Lt-Col, Bo, Marine Batln, on leave, to Panchgani.
Elliot, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Lancers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th May, 1892.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division of No. 1 Company.—No. 255 Gunner Arthur Bedford.

2. Leave of absence for six weeks from the 6th instant is granted to 2nd Lieut. L. J. Robertson.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—Capt J. C. Francis' offig Depy Assist Adjt-General for Musketry, Second Circle, to be Depy Assist Adjt-General for Musketry, Second Circle, vice Capt J. F. C. Thatcher, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the special period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col F. W. E. Leckie, S. C. Comd, 19th Bo Infy, for one year.

The services of Surgn-Capt M. B. Braganza, I. M. S, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Comdr-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Medical Officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Estab:—Surgn-Lieut W. C. Sprague, M. D.

Second Lieut H. Ross, 2nd Battn Somersetshire L. I, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made in the Warrant Grade of the Harbour Dept:—Sub-Condr H. Fletcher to be Condr Attendant, vice [illegible] Bombay Presidency, retired.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs:—Col T. F. Dowden, R.E. (late Bombay) Engrs, Consulting Engr to the Gov of India for Railways, Lucknow.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for ten months, on private affairs:—Lieut Col J. M. Hunter, S. C, Assistant to the Agent to the Govr-Gen Baroda (in charge Okhamandel District, and Comdt, Wagheer Corps).

Lieut C. A. Parsons, R. A, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Lieut-Col W. McConaghy, M. D, I. M. S; and Major H. C. E. Lucas, I. S. C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col M. Browne, General List, Infantry, two months, medical certificate; and Capt J. B. R. Butler, I. S. C, six months, private affairs, including fourteen days previously granted.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Birdwood, C.S, M.A, LL.D (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, resigned the office of Judge of H. M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to H. E the Governor in Council.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Trimbak Chiplunkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Wai in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the districts of Nasik with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act, IV of 1890:—Rao Saheb Laksh man Moreshwar Sathe, Mamlatdar of taluka Nasik; Rao Sahai Narayan Vishwanath Bhat, Mamlatdar of taluka Sinnar; Rao Saheb Bhagwant Narsing Jog, Mamlatdar of taluka Igatpuri; Rao Saheb Narayan Waman Deobhankar, Mamlatdar of taluka Nandgaon; and Rao Saheb Pandurang Waman Kasal Mamlatdar of taluka Malegaon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr Norman McLeod, BA, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Official Assignee of the High Court during the absence of Mr C A [illegible], or until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr [illegible] appointment of Supt and Jailor of Karachi, vice Mr C N Hall, appointed Dep Supr-Genl of Prisons.

The Council is pleased to authorize Azam [illegible] to distribute, sub pro tem Mahaikari of [illegible] District of Satara, to exercise within [illegible] powers of [illegible]

[illegible] acting Assist Supt of Police, Rajputana-[illegible], passed examination in Law according to [illegible] in Rule IV, clause 7, of the Rules of the [illegible] for the examination of Police officers.

[illegible]mine, Police Probationer, Ratnagiri, passed examination in Law and Marathi according to the test prescribed in Rule IV., clauses 1 and 7, of the abovementioned [illegible]

[illegible] Clifford, Inspr of Police, Poona, passed an examination in Law and Marathi according to the Higher [illegible] under Rule 13 of the Rules of the 30th June 1873 [illegible] examination of Police officers.

[illegible]ovr in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur [illegible]bhipat Khankar, Magst of the First Class in the [illegible] of Satara, to try in a summary way all the offences [illegible]tioned or referred to in Section 260 of the said Code.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Vinayak Atmaji Godbole, acting Mamlatdar of petha Mulshi in the district of Poona, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Rao Saheb Sakarlal Nabhulal, sub pro tem Mamlatdar of taluka Mahim in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Vasudeo Balkrishna Takalkar, Honorary Magistrate of the second class within the Nasik City and Nasik Taluka, is empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr M H Scott, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for one year of the furlough granted to him.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major A Smith, acting Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed fifty rupees.

Mr E T Candy, C S, District Judge and Sessions Judge and Mr J L Johns on, C S, District Judge and Sessions Judge, have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Major A Smith, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of Section 260 of the said Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit any of the said offences. He is also invested with additional powers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr T Cooke, CIE, and Mr S Cooke, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal of the College of Science, Poona, on the 16th ult.

Rao Saheb Balwant Ram Jhaveri, Vidyasrabudhe and Mr. T B Kirkham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 16th ultimo, after office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S K Arthur, C S, Assist Collector, Rohri Sub-division, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

Sayad Nur-ud-din Khan, CS, Assist Collector, Surat, is granted an extension by nine months of the leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr W H McCann, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge Coast Guard Service, is allowed furlough for six months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Scott, District Depy Collector, Satara, to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Satara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Dapuji Mahipat Kharkar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman to do duty as District Depy Collector in the Belgaum District.

Mr Rachappa Sangambasappa, sub pro tem Inspr of Registration and Stamps, Third Division, is confirmed in his appointment.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Drew, I C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, and District Registrar, Ratnagiri, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr H E Winter, I C S, pending further orders.

Mr C M Hodgson, Asst Convr of Forests, Kanara, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr Hodgson, Assist Convr of Forests, Kanara, passed the examination in subject No. 1 in Kanarese.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the date of Mr A Shewan's reversion to Foreign Service:—Mr J DeC Atkins, I C S, to be First Assistant, vice Mr Shewan; Messrs. G M Urquhart, and R Knight, I C S, to be Second Assistants.

Assistant Surgn Mulchand Gangaram Thadani, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur.

Surgn-Capt Raman Das Basu, Medical Officer, Detachment 6th, Boy Cavy, and Detachment 40th, Bengal Infy, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss I M Macdonald, MB (London), LSA, to act as First Physician, Kama Hospital, during the absence of Mrs Pechey-Phipson, MD, or pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. J. Young, Ex Engr, Second Grade, Mr F L Spratt reverts to Assist Engr, first grade.

Rao Saheb Bangalore Krishnarao, BA, LCE, Assist Engr, second grade, passed a colloquial examination in Marathi.

Rao Saheb Bangalore Krishnarao is promoted to Assist Engr, first grade, sub pro tem.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The District Judge of Nasik granted Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, privilege leave for three days.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad granted Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranjivandas Parikh, Subordinate Judge of Dholka, privilege leave for one month.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Chitre, second grade Mamlatdar of Ranebennur, to act as Huzur Depy Collector of Bijapur, the following arrangements are made:—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Dattatraya Sholapurkar, second grade Mamlatdar, is transferred from Kumta to Ranebennur; Rao Saheb Keshav Vishnu Ghaisas, third grade Mamlatdar, is transferred from Panvel to Kumta; Rao Saheb Amritrao Wamnaji, fourth grade Mamlatdar, is transferred from Mangaon to Panvel; and A'zam Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, B A, Mahalkari of Mugud in the Dharwar District, is appointed to act as fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mangaon.

IN THE ARMY OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

THE MEMOIRS OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

Although Baron de Marbot's "Memoirs" appeared in French some six months ago, the book will be new to most English readers. It is a wonderfully fascinating work. Marbot served for many years in the army of the great Napoleon. He was aide-de-camp to at least five famous Marshals, was present at some eight or nine battles, including Waterloo, and was wounded on many occasions. In the field he repeatedly distinguished himself by acts of bravery, and his narrative is not merely interesting from a personal point of view, but as throwing light on the operations of the French army during a series of historic campaigns, and on the character of the great Napoleon with whom he came very frequently into contact. Mr. Butler, in his translation, has endeavoured to preserve the colloquial turns of phrase which abound in the original, and has succeeded, for the story runs along as smoothly as can be, and there is hardly a dull page in the book.

FAMINE, FEVER AND WAR.

Marbot became a soldier when quite young, and was aide-de-camp to his father at the siege of Genoa. Here is an account which he gives of some of the horrors of that campaign:—

The ravages, famine, war, and typhus were enormous. Out of 16,000 men the garrison lost 10,000: every day seven or eight hundred corpses of the inhabitants of every age, sex, and class were picked up in the streets and burried in an immense trench filled with quicklime. The number of victims reached more than 30,000—all starved to death. . . . For full forty days neither bread nor meat was publicly sold. . . . All the dogs and cats in the town were eaten; rats fetched a high price. At length the misery grew so terrible that whenever the French troops made a sortie crowds followed them outside the gates, and there rich and poor, women, children, and old men, set to work to

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

AMONGST the bills which have been introduced in to the American House of Representatives is one presented by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, "to provide for an international ratio between gold and silver," and for the suspension of the purchase of silver, bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, as provided by the Act of July 14, 1890. The bill provides that in the event of the making and ratification of a treaty by the United States with foreign Powers for the re-opening of the mints of one or more of them concurrently with the United States to free coinage of silver at an uniform ratio to gold from and after the date to be agreed upon in such treaty, the silver dollar and other silver coins of the United States shall be coined at the weight and fineness fixed in such treat, and the legal tender of such coins shall be the same as that of the same denomination of coins now existing, and the terms of acceptance of silver bullion by the Treasury of the United States, and of the issue of notes thereon, shall thenceforth be as provided in such treaty. Until a treaty has been made and ratified, so much of the Act approved July 14, 1890, as relates to the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon shall be suspended until Congress shall otherwise direct. The bill is of course not in the least likely to be passed this session, but, in the meantime, it is interesting as an expression of the opinions which are gaining ground in the Eastern States amongst those politicians who do not approve of isolated action by the Union in regard to the free coinage of silver.

Lyons advices give the Silk Conditioning-house statistics for last week as making a total of 85,993 kilos., as against 90,604 kilos in the preceding week, and 127,241 kilos in the corresponding week of 1891. With the disappearance of the immediately disturbing conditions referred to in last week's report, it was hoped that the market would have become more active, but this did not prove to be the case, all that can be said being that there was a continued moderate current of business. It is now stated that orders for next winter's goods are not coming in so rapidly as was hoped, and that manufacturers are consequently less fully engaged than was supposed, in view, therefore, of the uncertainties of the position, they are delaying their purchases of material, and though prices, on the whole, have been fairly steady, yet some increase of irregularity has nevertheless been apparent. At Marseilles also, with little actual business, holders have shown more anxiety to realise, and prices have been weaker in consequence. At Milan, on the other hand, with a very quiet market, prices have been very firm at late quotations, the paucity of stocks encouraging holders.

In a report on the foreign trade of Italy during 1891 by Mr. Dering, the secretary to the British Embassy at Rome, reference is made to the decline in the sterling value of the imports and exports, the total declared value of the former being only £44,891,968, as against £52,785,536 in 1890, and that of the latter £35,101,432, as against £35,837,803 in 1890. Commenting on the decrease in the prices of various imports and exports, which accounts for those contractions in the aggregate amounts, Mr. Dering makes the following noteworthy remarks:—"Various reasons are assigned for this depreciation in the value of commercial commodities. In so far as alimentary substances are concerned, it is possible that the unequal harvests in different countries may to a certain extent be accountable. The poor crops of cereals grown in Russia and France, on the one hand, and the abundant production of both wine and oil in Italy must both be taken into consideration. Sea freights, which are steadily diminishing, may account for the enhanced cheapness of certain articles of merchandise. But these considerations can only affect a limited number of articles, and it cannot be said that during the last two years such an improvement has taken place in technical appliances for saving labour in this country as seriously to influence the price of the various commodities produced. I am more inclined to attribute the depreciation in prices to the disproportion at present existing between demand and supply, occasioned by the economic difficulties affecting nearly all civilised countries. The famine in Russia, the disturbed state of things throughout the States of South America, the financial difficulties with which Spain, Portugal, and Greece have to contend, the system of rigid retrenchment upon which Italy herself has entered, and possibly an increasing scarcity in the circulating medium may all have their share in determining the actual low state of the market. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the effect on prices of the strenuous efforts of Italian producers to open up fresh markets at any cost for their goods in place of those they have lost.

The syndicate formed to control the sale of cotton prints in the city of Mexico was dissolved on February 29 last. Every member received his quota of the stock, and since that date many large sales are reported to have been made at low prices and on long credit. This, remarks the "Mexican Financial Review," has demoralised the market, and many factories are now reported to be curtailing their production. In this connection the imports of cotton prints from England are said to have been this year largely in excess of the imports for the corresponding period of 1891. The Mexican paper, however only had the particulars of the imports for January, which, it is true, showed a total of 880,600 yards, as against 541,400 yards in 1891. This large importation of British prints was not kept up during February and March, for, according to the last Board of Trade returns, the exports in March were considerably less than in March, 1891; while the aggregate exports to Mexico for the first three months of this year were only slightly in excess of the corresponding period last year, being 2,254,300 yards, as against 2,158,300 yards in the first quarter of 1891; but in the first three months of 1890 the exports of printed cotton piece goods to Mexico not less than 4,702,800 yards.

We have received a communication from Mr. W. P. St. John, the president of one of the leading New York banks and well known for his advocacy of the free coinage of silver by the United States, which contains some interesting statements bearing on the question. With reference to the possible effect on the market price of silver of the apprehension that the accumulation of silver in the American Treasury will sooner or later come upon the markets, he observes:—"The title to this silver bullion in the Treasury of the United Seates is carried in the pockets of the people, in the form of legal tender notes issued on purchase of this silver. The whole of this Treasury silver bullion is thus practically in active circulation, and thus is to all intents and purposes coined money. It must be coined before it can come out, and cannot come out at all except as the circulating note is retired. If our newspapers would allow Europe to understand this fact distinctly, our Treasury accumulation of silver bullion would be, as it ought to be, without the slightest influence upon the world's market price of silver." The statement that the silver bought cannot re-enter the market except as dollars coined at the American ratio is accordance with the Silver Act of 1890, which expressly prohibits the redemption of the Treasury notes except with gold or silver coin at the Treasurer's option. Mr. St. John adds that the supply of silver bullion actually in the distributing markets has been reduced during eighteen months from upwards of 15,000,000 ounces to less than 6,000,000 ounces, in spite of an important diminution in the absorption of the metal by the Far East. The bulk of the available supply, he continues, is at present in New York, and practically all the stock there (3,200,000 ounces) is in the hands of speculators "who haveno acquaintance with the sources of supply and demand for silver." Referring to a recent date he adds:—"An offering of less than $1,000 (say £200) worth of silver bullion in the New York Stock Exchange served to reduce the market quotation 3 cents per ounce to 85½ cents, at which the 1,000 ounces were sold. Sales were subsequently made at 87½ cents per ounce. The closing quotations listed were 85 cents to 85½ cents per ounce. These figures, being cabled to London, made the London price. They were reflected this morning in the New York price, which, except that the Treasury has completed its March purchases, would have been the basis of our Mint price for silver this Monday morning under the existing law of 1890. Transactions of quite as little moment have repeatedly thus fixed the New York price for silver bullion and the basis upon which our Treasury purchases were made."

The Manchester Produce Merchants' Association has lately had under consideration the purity of Hamburg factory butters and has submitted duplicate samples of eleven different importations to Dr. B. H. Dyer, of London, and Mr. A. H. Allen, of Sheffield, respectively, for analysis. The reports of the two analysts are substantially identical; six samples were found to be adulterated with margarine and five to be doubtful. At a meeting of the Association to consider the report the members of the Association have unanimously resolved "to make the results of the analyses known to their clients, and to endeavour by all means in their power to stop the importation and sale as pure of adulterated and doubtful butters in this kingdom; and that a copy of this resolution, accompanied by copies of the analyses, be forwarded to the Board of Trade, with a recommendation that they should take the necessary action to stop the importation of the said goods at the ports of entry."

Notwithstanding the serious shortage in the jute crop, English agents for French spinners report that the mills have thus far in the season been plentifully supplied with raw material. Much smaller quantities have, it is true, come to hand from English ports, but spinners are receiving larger consignments direct, the amount received this year being enormously in excess of previous records. Consumers of finished goods in the French market are buying smaller quantities of jute sacking than usual. The same remark applies to jute carpets and jute yarns. Irish spins of flax yarns have been much more difficult to sell in Lille for some weeks past, and sellers say that Belgian firms are now supplying many of the requirements of their neighbours in fine counts. French spins, such as are used in the English market, are unchanged in price, sellers refusing to make concessions while flax is maintained at its present quotations. Some mills are only running eleven hours a day, and a slight increase in the offers for yarns, equal to about 5d. a packet, is considered insufficient to meet the views of producers. The demand for linens is more active. Several travellers for handkerchief houses here and in Belfast, who have recently returned from New York, give encouraging accounts concerning the prospects in the American market. Notwithstanding the high tariff, there is as yet practically no competition from houses on the other side, the fine printed and hemstitched borders which are produced to the greatest perfection in this country not having been turned out by any fully equipped American. Home-trade travellers send home to their principals in Manchester discouraging accounts as to the outlook in the Durham district. In other parts of the country orders are more numerous. The carpet trade is so dull that the narrow-loom operatives have though it advisable to postpone their contemplated agitations for an advance.

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It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings and becomes at once

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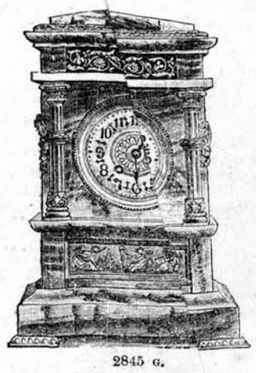

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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More priceless than the richest gold,
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And all throughout our native land,
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Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
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And cures it both in Youth and Age;
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And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
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"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

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Beware of Worthless Imitations.

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